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ELEMENTA LATINA

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W H. MORRIS.

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BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

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# ELEMENTA LATINA

OR

## LATIN LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS

BY

W. H. MORRIS

*Author of 'Greek Lessons' &c.*

---

. . ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi  
Doctores, elementa velint ut discere prima

Hor. Sat. i. 1.

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THIRTY-THIRD IMPRESSION

WITH COMPLETE VOCABULARIES

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LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

39 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON  
NEW YORK, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA

1914

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Latin 11-22-16

9-22-17

## PREFACE.

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**THESE** Lessons are designed to carry beginners through the principal Inflexions of Latin words, and to teach them their use in the construction of easy sentences.

In the *Accidence* the principles of the "Public School Latin Primer" have generally been adopted, and the Stem-system has been gradually developed. In the *Paradigms* both the Latin Inflexions and their English Signs are printed in bolder type. By this means the learner will readily distinguish the Terminations from the Stem, and associate them in his mind with their English equivalents.

The construction of sentences is taught on a simple system of Analysis, supplemented by a few Syntactical rules. The sentences themselves have been drawn or adapted entirely from Caesar,\*—the practice of selecting examples from authors of different periods and modes of expression tending rather to perplex the young student than to give him definite notions of the formation of a Latin sentence.

The book is divided into Sections (numbered 1, 2, etc.), each of which is subdivided into four Parts or Lessons.

Lesson A generally consists of a short portion of the *Accidence* to be committed to memory. It will be

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\* In which "is seen the unspotted propriety of the Latin tongue, even when it was at the highest pitch of all perfectness."—Ascham's 'School-master.'

found advantageous to repeat the Inflexions *without* as well as with the Stems.

Lesson B furnishes Grammar practice on the previous model, and cannot be too thoroughly learned.

Lesson C contains simple sentences, illustrating, *e.g.*, in the Nouns, the relation of the Subject to the Object, and familiarizing the learner with the use of the Nominative and Accusative Cases.

Lesson D shows how the simple form of sentence may be expanded by the addition of a Possessor, a Recipient, or an Instrument, exemplifying the use of the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative Cases.\*

Irregular forms of Inflexion have been avoided until the Regular forms have been mastered.

The Quantities of the syllables have been marked where necessary, but the plan of reading over the lesson for the following day (if A or B) before dismissing the class, will often prevent faults in pronunciation which are afterwards difficult to eradicate.

A Parsing Scheme will be found at the end of the Lessons, which should be learned and practised *pari passu* with the successive steps of the student's progress.

The Author desires to acknowledge his obligations to E. Walford, Esq., M.A., for his valuable assistance in revising the work for the press.

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\* This part may be omitted, at the discretion of the teacher, until the learner has proceeded as far as the Recapitulatory Lesson

## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
Alphabet, Parts of Speech, etc. . . . .	1
Inflexions of Nouns . . . . .	2
Declension of Nouns (Regular) . . . . .	4—21
Recapitulatory . . . . .	22—23
Declension of Adjectives . . . . .	24—31
Recapitulatory . . . . .	32—33
Comparison of Adjectives (Regular) . . . . .	34—35
Inflexions of Verbs . . . . .	36
The Predicate . . . . .	37
The Verb Sum . . . . .	38—41
Recapitulatory . . . . .	42
The Four Conjugations,—Stems, Character . . . . .	43—45
Indicative—Active . . . . .	46—53
Recapitulatory . . . . .	54—55
Conjunctive—Active . . . . .	56—57
Imperative—Active . . . . .	58—59
Infinitive—Active . . . . .	60—61
Recapitulatory . . . . .	62—63
Indicative—Passive . . . . .	64—71
Recapitulatory . . . . .	72—73

	PAGE
Conjunctive—Passive . . . . .	74—75
Imperative—Passive . . . . .	76—77
Infinitive—Passive. Recapitulatory . . . . .	78—79
Third Conjugation in -io . . . . .	80—81
Deponent Verbs . . . . .	82—84
Pronouns—Personal . . . . .	85—86
Demonstrative Pronouns . . . . .	87—88
Relative Pronouns—Recapitulatory . . . . .	89—90
Numeral and Pronominal Adjectives . . . . .	91—92
Prepositions . . . . .	93—94
Adverbs and Conjunctions. Recapitulatory . . . . .	95—96
Anomalous Verbs . . . . .	97—100
Irregular Nouns.—Apposition . . . . .	101—102
Irregular Comparison . . . . .	103—104
Accusative and Infinitive . . . . .	105—106
Participles . . . . .	107—108
Ablative Absolute . . . . .	109—110
Parsing Scheme . . . . .	111
Vocabulary—Latin Words . . . . .	112
Vocabulary—English Words . . . . .	119

# LATIN LESSONS.

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**1 (A).** The Latin Alphabet has **25 Letters**, and is the same as the English without W.

The **Vowels** are **six**—a, e, i, o, u, y.

The other letters are **Consonants**.

Vowels marked thus ( ¯ ) are **long**, as ā in mâte.

Those marked thus ( ˇ ) are **short**, as ă in măt.

The **Diphthongs** are **six**,—

Three in common use—æ, œ, and au.

Three rarely used—ei, ui, and eu.

(æ and œ are pronounced as long ē.)

The **Parts of Speech** in Latin are **eight**.

**4** with Flexion (changes).

**Noun (Substantive).**

**Adjective.**

**Pronoun.**

**Verb.**

**4** without Flexion.

**Adverb.**

**Preposition.**

**Conjunction.**

**Interjection.**

*Note.*—There is no Article in Latin: thus the Latin word **mensă** means table, a table, or the table.

## DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

**1 (B).** Substantives are declined by Number and Case,  
Adjectives by Gender, Number, and Case.

**The Genders are three,—**

Masculine (*m.*), Feminine (*f.*), Neuter (*n.*).

Common Gender (*c.*) means either Masculine or Feminine.

**The Numbers are two,—**

Singular (*S.*), which speaks of **one**.

Plural (*P.*), which speaks of **more than one**.

*Note.*—(*S.*) placed after a Noun shows that it  
has the Singular only, (*P.*) the Plural only.

**The Cases are six,—**

- |                |              |                |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Nominative, | 2. Vocative, | 3. Accusative, |
| 4. Genitive,   | 5. Dative,   | 6. Ablative.   |

**1 (C).** The **Nominative** names the **Subject**,—Who?  
What?—as,

The boy reads.—Who reads?—The boy.

The fire burns.—What burns?—The fire.

Then **boy** and **fire** are Nominatives.

**The Vocative** names the **Person** or **Thing** addressed—  
as,

O boy! O fire!

**The Accusative** names the **Object**,—Whom? What?—  
as,

The ball strikes the boy.—Strikes whom?—The boy.

The child fears the fire.—Fears what?—The fire.

Here **boy** and **fire** are Accusatives.

The **Genitive** names the **Author** or **Possessor**,—Of whom? Of what?—as,

The book of the boy.—Of whom?—Of the boy.  
The heat of the fire.—Of what?—Of the fire.

Here of the boy, and of the fire are Genitives.

The **Dative** names the **Receiver** or **Indirect Object**,—To whom? To what? For whom? For what?—as,

The master gives a book to the boy.—To whom?  
—To the boy.

Then to the boy is the Dative.

The **Ablative** names the **Instrument**,—With what?—as,

The boy strikes the ball with the bat.—With what?—With the bat.

Then with the bat is the Ablative.

**1 (D).** Name the Cases of the Nouns in the following sentences, and give reasons for your answers :—

1. The sailor has a cottage.
2. The cottage of the sailor has a table.
3. Galba sees the gates of Rome.
4. Titus gives an arrow to the sailor.
5. The sailors of Galba wound the sailors of Titus with arrows.
6. The arrows of the sailors give victory to Titus.



**2 (A). First Declension (A-nouns).**

The Nominative Singular generally ends in **ă**.

Gender—**Feminine**, except names of Males.

**SINGULAR.**

<i>Nom.</i> , Mens-ă ( <i>f.</i> )	a table.
<i>Voc.</i> , Mens-ă	. 0 table.
<i>Acc.</i> , Mens-am	. a table.
<i>Gen.</i> , Mens-ae	. of a table.
<i>Dat.</i> , Mens-ae	. to or for a table.
<i>Abl.</i> , Mens-ă	. with, from, or by a table.

**PLURAL.**

<i>Nom.</i> , Mens-ae	. tables.
<i>Voc.</i> , Mens-ae	. 0 tables.
<i>Acc.</i> , Mens-as	. tables.
<i>Gen.</i> , Mens-Arum	of tables.
<i>Dat.</i> , Mens-īs	. . to or for tables.
<i>Abl.</i> , Mens-īs	. . with, from, or by tables.

**2 (B). Learn and decline like Mensa :—**

<b>Căsa</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), a cottage.	<b>Săgitta</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), an arrow.
<b>Porta</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), a gate.	<b>Victoriā</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), victory.
<b>Pugna</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), a battle.	<b>Cōpīae</b> ( <i>f.P.</i> ), forces.
<b>Vīta</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), life.	<b>Nauta</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a sailor.
<b>Rōma</b> ( <i>f.S.</i> ), Rome.	<b>Galba</b> ( <i>m.S.</i> ), Galba.

**Rule 1.**—The Verb agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person.

**Rule 2.**—Transitive Verbs govern an Accusative.

**Note.**—In translating a Latin sentence into English, take the Nominative **before** the Verb, the Accusative **after** it.

## 2 (C).

## Verbs.

Singular, 3rd Person.

hăbēt, (he, she, it) has.

dăt, (he, she, it) gives.

vulnērăt, (he, she, it) wounds

Plural, 3rd Person.

hăbent, (they) have.

dant, (they) give.

vulnērant, (they) wound.

Translate into English :—

1. Nauta casam habet.
2. Casae mensas habent.
3. Galba sagittam dat.
4. Sagittae nautas vulnerant.
5. Pugnae victoriam dant.
6. Victoria vitam dat.

Translate into Latin :—

1. Rome has gates.
2. The cottage has a table.
3. The sailors wound Galba.
4. Galba has forces.
5. The sailor gives an arrow.
6. The arrows give victory.

## 2 (D). Translate into English :—

1. Casa nautae mensam habet.
2. Nautae sagittas Galbae habent.
3. Galba sagittas nautae dat.
4. Sagittae victoriam nautis dant.
5. Galba nautas sagittā vulnerat.
6. Nautae Galbam sagittis vulnerant.

Translate into Latin :—

1. The cottages of the sailors have tables.
2. Galba gives a cottage to the sailor.
3. Sailors have the cottages of Galba.
4. The victory of Galba gives life to the sailors.
5. The battles of the forces give victories to Galba.
6. The sailor wounds Galba with an arrow.

### 3 (A). Second Declension (O-nouns).

Nouns in **-us**, **-er**, **-ir**, mostly Masculine, and **is** **-um**, Neuter.

#### (1). Masculine Nouns in **-us**.

##### SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>ūs</b>	( <i>m.</i> )	a lord.
<i>Voc.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>ē</b>	. .	<b>O</b> lord.
<i>Acc.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>um</b>	. .	a lord.
<i>Gen.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>ī</b>	. .	<b>of</b> a lord.
<i>Dat.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>ō</b>	. .	<b>to</b> or <b>for</b> a lord.
<i>Abl.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>ō</b>	. .	<b>with, from, or by</b> a lord.

##### PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>ī</b>	. .	lords.
<i>Voc.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>ī</b>	. .	<b>O</b> lords.
<i>Acc.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>ōs</b>	. .	lords.
<i>Gen.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>Orum</b>		<b>of</b> lords.
<i>Dat.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>īs</b>	. .	<b>to</b> or <b>for</b> lords.
<i>Abl.</i> ,	Dömln- <b>īs</b>	. .	<b>with, from, or by</b> lords.

### 3 (B). Learn and decline like Dominus :—

<b>Servus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a slave.	<b>Vicus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a village.
<b>Carrus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a waggon.	<b>Amicus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a friend.
<b>Equus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a horse.	<b>Lēgātus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a lieutenant.
<b>Glādius</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a sword.	<b>Gallus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a Gaul.
<b>Mūrus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a wall.	<b>Titus</b> ( <i>m.S.</i> ), Titus.

## 3 (C).

## Verbs.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

vidēt, (he, she, it) sees.

tīmēt, (he, she, it) fears.

vident, (they) see.

timent, (they) fear.

1. Servus dominum timet.
2. Domini servos vident.
3. Carri equos habent.
4. Titus gladium dat.
5. Galli vicos habent.
6. Legatus muros videt.
1. The lord has a slave.
2. The slaves have swords.
3. The horses see the waggon.
4. Titus sees the Gauls.
5. The Gauls fear Titus.
6. The lieutenant has a friend.

## 3 (D). 1. Servus equum domini habet.

2. Titus gladios Gallorum timet.
3. Legatus carros servis dat.
4. Galli vicos Tito dant.
5. Titus Gallum gladio vulnerat.
6. Servi amicos gladiis vulnerant.
1. The slaves have the horses of the lords.
2. The Gauls fear the sword of Titus.
3. The lieutenant gives a village to the friend.
4. The horses of Titus fear the walls.
5. The lords give waggons to the Gauls.
6. The Gauls wound the lieutenant with swords.

## 4 (A). Second Declension (O-nouns).

## (2). Masculine Nouns in -er, -ir.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> , Măgistr- <i>m.</i>	. a master.
<i>Voc.</i> , Măgistr	. . . <b>O</b> master.
<i>Acc.</i> , Măgistr- <b>um</b>	. . . a master.
<i>Gen.</i> , Măgistr- <i>ī</i>	. . . of a master.
<i>Dat.</i> , Măgistr- <i>ō</i>	. . . to or for a master.
<i>Abl.</i> , Măgistr- <i>ō</i>	. . . with, from, or by a master.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> , Măgistr- <i>ī</i>	. . . masters.
<i>Voc.</i> , Măgistr- <i>ī</i>	. . . <b>O</b> masters.
<i>Acc.</i> , Măgistr- <i>ōs</i>	. . . masters.
<i>Gen.</i> , Măgistr- <b>Orum</b>	. . . of masters.
<i>Dat.</i> , Măgistr- <i>īs</i>	. . . to or for masters.
<i>Abl.</i> , Măgistr- <i>īs</i>	. . . with, from, or by masters.

A few nouns in -er, -ir, retain the -er, -ir throughout.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> , pŭēr ( <i>m.</i> ), a boy.
<i>Voc.</i> , pŭēr.
<i>Acc.</i> , pŭēr- <b>um</b> .
<i>Gen.</i> , pŭēr- <i>ī</i> .
<i>Dat.</i> , pŭēr- <i>ō</i> .
<i>Abl.</i> , pŭēr- <i>ō</i> .

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> , pŭēr- <i>ī</i> .
<i>Voc.</i> , pŭēr- <i>ī</i> .
<i>Acc.</i> , pŭēr- <i>ōs</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> , pŭēr- <b>Orum</b> .
<i>Dat.</i> , pŭēr- <i>īs</i> .
<i>Abl.</i> , pŭēr- <i>īs</i> .

## 4 (B). Learn and decline

like Magister :—

<b>Ager</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a field.
<b>Liber</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a book.
<b>Făber</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a workman.
<b>Arbiter</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a judge.
<b>Cimbri</b> ( <i>m.P.</i> ), the Cimbri.

like Puer :—

<b>Söcer</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a father-in-law.
<b>Gëner</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a son-in-law.
<b>Signifer</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a standard-
<b>Vir</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a man. [bearer.
<b>Libëri</b> ( <i>m.P.</i> ), children.

## 4 (C).

## Verbs

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

āmāt, (he, she, it) loves.

āmant, (they) love.

dōcēt, (he, she, it) teaches.

dōcent, (they) teach.

1. Magister pueros amat.

2. Puer librum habet.

3. Magistri libros dant.

4. Fabri liberos habent.

5. Arbiter agrum dat.

6. Soceri generos docent.

1. The masters teach the children.

2. The boys love the masters.

3. The son-in-law sees the father-in-law.

4. The standard-bearer fears the Cimbri.

5. The children love books.

6. The judges fear the men.

## 4 (D). 1. Liberi fabrorum libros amant.

2. Magister liberos signiferi docet.

3. Socer librum genero dat.

4. Cimbri agros signiferis dant.

5. Signifer puerum fabri vulnerat.

6. Arbitri agros viro dant.

1. The master teaches the children of the judge.

2. The masters give books to the children.

3. The children of the workman love the fields.

4. The judges teach the boys of the workmen.

5. The workman wounds the children of the Cimbri.

6. The judge has the fields of the son-in-law.

## 5 (A). Second Declension (O-nouns).

## (3). Neuter nouns in -um.

## SINGULAR,

<i>Nom.</i> ,	Bell-um	( <i>n.</i> )	war.
<i>Voc.</i> ,	Bell-um	.	0 war.
<i>Acc.</i> ,	Bell-um	.	war.
<i>Gen.</i> ,	Bell-ī	.	of war.
<i>Dat.</i> ,	Bell-ō	.	to or for war.
<i>Abl.</i> ,	Bell-ō	.	with, from, or by war.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> ,	Bell-ā	.	wars.
<i>Voc.</i> ,	Bell-ā	.	0 wars.
<i>Acc.</i> ,	Bell-ā	.	wars.
<i>Gen.</i> ,	Bell-Orum	.	of wars.
<i>Dat.</i> ,	Bell-īs	.	to or for wars.
<i>Abl.</i> ,	Bell-īs	.	with, from, or by wars.

*Note.*—All Neuter nouns have the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative alike in each Number, and in the Plural these always end in -a.

## 5 (B). Learn and decline like Bellum :—

Rēgnum ( <i>n.</i> ), a kingdom.	Concīlĭum ( <i>n.</i> ), a council.
Tēlum ( <i>n.</i> ), a dart, weapon.	Perīcŭlum ( <i>n.</i> ), danger.
Scŭtum ( <i>n.</i> ), a shield.	Cantĭum ( <i>n.S.</i> ), Kent.
Oppĭdum ( <i>n.</i> ), a town.	Castra ( <i>n.P.</i> ), a camp.
Praesĭdĭum ( <i>n.</i> ), a garrison,	Signum ( <i>n.</i> ), a standard.
guard.	signal.

## 5 (C).

## Verbs.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

<b>dēfendit</b> , (he, she, it) de- fends.	<b>dēfendunt</b> , (they) defend.
<b>terrēt</b> , (he, she, it) frightens.	<b>terrent</b> , (they) frighten.

1. Regnum bella habet.
  2. Bella pericula habent.
  3. Praesidium castra defendit.
  4. Tela praesidium terrent.
  5. Oppida scuta habent.
  6. Concilium periculum timet.
1. The kingdoms have garrisons.
  2. Wars frighten the council.
  3. The garrisons love wars.
  4. The camp has dangers.
  5. Kent has towns.
  6. The garrison has standards.

## 5 (D). 1. Oppida Cantii praesidia habent.

2. Pericula castrorum praesidium terrent.
3. Concilium signa oppido dat.
4. Praesidium castra telis defendit.
5. Scuta praesidio dant.
6. Signa telis defendunt.

1. The dangers of war frighten the councils.
2. The council sees the danger of the towns.
3. The garrisons defend the towns with shields.
4. The council gives a standard to the garrison.
5. They wound the garrison with darts.
6. He defends the standard with a dart.



**6 (A). Third Declension (Consonant-nouns).**

The Nominative Singular ends variously.

Consonant-nouns form the Genitive Plural in **-um**, preceded by a consonant.

**Masculine and Feminine Nouns.****SINGULAR.**

<i>Nom.</i> ,	Consŭl ( <i>m.</i> )	.	.	a consul.
<i>Voc.</i> ,	Consŭl	.	.	<b>0</b> consul.
<i>Acc.</i> ,	Consŭl- <b>em</b>	.	.	a consul.
<i>Gen.</i> ,	Consŭl- <b>is</b>	.	.	of a consul.
<i>Dat.</i> ,	Consŭl- <b>ī</b>	.	.	to or for a consul.
<i>Abl.</i> ,	Consŭl- <b>ē</b>	.	.	with, from, or by a consul.

**PLURAL.**

<i>Nom.</i> ,	Consŭl- <b>ēs</b>	.	.	consuls.
<i>Voc.</i> ,	Consŭl- <b>ēs</b>	.	.	<b>0</b> consuls.
<i>Acc.</i> ,	Consŭl- <b>ēs</b>	.	.	consuls.
<i>Gen.</i> ,	Consŭl- <b>um</b>	.	.	of consuls.
<i>Dat.</i> ,	Consŭl- <b>ībŭs</b>	.	.	to or for consuls.
<i>Abl.</i> ,	Consŭl- <b>ībŭs</b>	.	.	with, from, or by consuls.

**6 (B).** Learn and decline like **Consul**, taking care to form the Accusative, etc. from the **Stem**, which is given in the bracket:—

<b>Caesar</b> (Caesār-) <i>m.S.</i> , Caesar	<b>Dux</b> (dŭc-) <i>c.</i> , a leader.
<b>Sōror</b> (sorōr-) <i>f.</i> , a sister.	<b>Pax</b> (pāc-) <i>f.S.</i> , peace.
<b>Frāter</b> (fratr-) <i>m.</i> , a brother.	<b>Vox</b> (vōc-) <i>f.</i> , a voice.
<b>Lāpis</b> (lapīd-) <i>m.</i> , a stone.	<b>Sēnōnes</b> <i>m.P.</i> , the Senones
<b>Miles</b> (milīt-) <i>m.</i> , a soldier.	(a people of Gaul).
<b>Obses</b> (obsīd-) <i>c.</i> , a hostage.	

## 6 (C).

## Verbs.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

<b>occīdīt</b> , (he, she, it) kills.	<b>occīdunt</b> , (they) kill.
<b>crēdīt</b> , (he, she, it) entrusts.	<b>crēdunt</b> , (they) entrust.

---

1. Duces milites habent.
  2. Senones Caesarem timent.
  3. Miles obsidem occidit.
  4. Lapides consulem terrent.
  5. Caesar pacem dat.
  6. Frater sorores amat.
- 
1. Caesar gives hostages.
  2. The leader loves Caesar.
  3. The Senones kill the soldiers.
  4. The brothers defend the sister.
  5. The soldier fears the stones.
  6. The sister loves peace.
- 

## 6 (D). 1. Milites Caesaris Senones terrent.

2. Dux Senonum obsides Caesari dat.
  3. Consules obsidem lapidibus occidunt.
  4. Caesar militem voce terret.
  5. Consul milites Caesari credit.
  6. Sorores lapides fratribus dant.
- 
1. The soldier fears the voice of the leader.
  2. The Senones give hostages to Caesar.
  3. Caesar entrusts the hostages to the soldiers.
  4. The leaders wound the hostages of the Senones with stones.
  5. Caesar gives peace to the Senones.
  6. The sisters of the soldiers love peace.

## 7 (A). Third Declension (I-nouns).

Masculine and Feminine Nouns in **-is, -es**, which do not increase in the Genitive Singular.

I-nouns form the Genitive Plural in **-ium**.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> , Ov- <b>is</b> ( <i>f.</i> )	. a sheep.
<i>Voc.</i> , Ov- <b>is</b>	. . <b>O</b> sheep.
<i>Acc.</i> , Ov- <b>em</b>	. . a sheep.
<i>Gen.</i> , Ov- <b>is</b>	. . of a sheep.
<i>Dat.</i> , Ov- <b>i</b>	. . to or for a sheep.
<i>Abl.</i> , Ov- <b>ē</b>	. . with, from, or by a sheep.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> , Ov- <b>ēs</b>	. . sheep.
<i>Voc.</i> , Ov- <b>ēs</b>	. . <b>O</b> sheep.
<i>Acc.</i> , Ov- <b>ēs</b> or <b>is</b>	. sheep.
<i>Gen.</i> , Ov- <b>ium</b>	. . of sheep.
<i>Dat.</i> , Ov- <b>ībūs</b>	. . to or for sheep.
<i>Abl.</i> , Ov- <b>ībūs</b>	. . with, from, or by sheep.

Many words with Stems ending in two Consonants belong to the I-nouns.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> , Dens ( <i>m.</i> ), a tooth.
<i>Voc.</i> , Dens.
<i>Acc.</i> , Dent- <b>em</b> .
<i>Gen.</i> , Dent- <b>is</b> .
<i>Dat.</i> , Dent- <b>i</b> .
<i>Abl.</i> , Dent- <b>ē</b> .

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> , Dent- <b>ēs</b> .
<i>Voc.</i> , Dent- <b>ēs</b>
<i>Acc.</i> , Dent- <b>ēs</b> or <b>is</b> .
<i>Gen.</i> , Dent- <b>ium</b> .
<i>Dat.</i> , Dent- <b>ībūs</b> .
<i>Abl.</i> , Dent- <b>ībūs</b> .

7 (B). Learn and decline like *Ovis* :—

<b>Nāvis</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), a ship.	<b>Fūnis</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a rope.
<b>Turris</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), a tower	<b>Cīvis</b> ( <i>c.</i> ), a citizen.
<b>Ignis</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a fire.	<b>Hostis</b> ( <i>c.</i> ), an enemy.

like Dens :—

<b>Mons</b> (mont-) <i>m.</i> , a mountain		<b>Urbs</b> (urb-) <i>f.</i> , the city.
<b>Pons</b> (pont-) <i>m.</i> , a bridge.		<b>Arx</b> (arc-) <i>f.</i> , a citadel.

7 (C).

Verbs.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<b>tēnēt</b> , (he, she, it) holds.		<b>tēnent</b> , (they) hold.
<b>vastāt</b> , (he, she, it) lays waste.		<b>vastant</b> , (they) lay waste.

1. Urbs arcem habet.
2. Hostes montem tenent.
3. Funis navem tenet.
4. Ignis urbem vastat.
5. Cives arcem tenent.
6. Turres pontem defendunt.
1. Fire lays waste the cities.
2. The enemy holds the citadel.
3. The citizens hold the bridge.
4. The tower defends the city.
5. The ropes hold the ships.
6. The enemy kills the citizens.

7 (D). 1. Cives pontem urbis tenent.

2. Ignis urbes hostium vastat.
3. Cives arcem hostibus dant.
4. Hostes urbem igne vastant.
5. Civis navem fune tenet.
6. Montem turribus defendunt.
1. The ships of the citizens frighten the enemy.
2. The citizens defend the bridge with ships.
3. The enemy lays waste the citadel with fire.
4. The citizen gives the towers to the enemy.
5. They hold the ships with ropes.
6. The towers of the enemy frighten the citizens.

### 8 (A). Third Declension—Neuter Nouns Consonant-nouns.

#### SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> , Nōmĕn ( <i>n.</i> )	. . .	a name.
<i>Voc.</i> , Nōmĕn	. . .	<b>O</b> name.
<i>Acc.</i> , Nōmĕn	. . .	a name.
<i>Gen.</i> , Nōmĭn-ĭs	. . .	of a name.
<i>Dat.</i> , Nōmĭn-ĭ	. . .	to or for a name.
<i>Abl.</i> , Nōmĭn-ĕ	. . .	with, from, or by a name.

#### PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> , Nōmĭn-ă	. . .	names.
<i>Voc.</i> , Nōmĭn-ă	. . .	<b>O</b> names.
<i>Acc.</i> , Nōmĭn-ă	. . .	names.
<i>Gen.</i> , Nōmĭn-um	: . .	of names.
<i>Dat.</i> , Nōmĭn-ĭbŭs	. . .	to or for names.
<i>Abl.</i> , Nōmĭn-ĭbŭs	. . .	with, from, or by names.

#### I-nouns (in e, al, ar).

##### SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> , Măřĕ ( <i>n.</i> ), a sea.
<i>Voc.</i> , Măřĕ.
<i>Acc.</i> , Măřĕ.
<i>Gen.</i> , Măř-ĭs.
<i>Dat.</i> , Măř-ĭ.
<i>Abl.</i> , Măř-ĭ.

##### PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> , Măř-ĭă
<i>Voc.</i> , Măř-ĭă.
<i>Acc.</i> , Măř-ĭă.
<i>Gen.</i> , Măř-Ium.
<i>Dat.</i> , Măř-ĭbŭs.
<i>Abl.</i> , Măř-ĭbŭs.

### 8 (B). Learn and decline like Nomen :—

<b>Agmĕn</b> (agmĭn-), <i>n.</i> , an army (on march).	<b>Corpus</b> (corpŏr-), <i>n.</i> , a body.
<b>Flŭmĕn</b> (flŭmĭn-), <i>n.</i> , a river.	<b>Vulnus</b> (vulnĕr-), <i>n.</i> , a wound.
<b>Căpŭt</b> (căpĭt-), <i>n.</i> , a head, source.	<b>Iter</b> (ĭtĭnĕr-), <i>n.</i> , a journey, march, road.
<b>Onus</b> (ŏnĕr-), <i>n.</i> , a burden.	

like Mare :—

**Rēte** (rēt-), *n.*, a net.

**Animāl** (ānīmāl-), *n.*, an animal.

**Moeniā**, *n.P.*, ramparts.

**8 (C).**

**Verbs.**

**SINGULAR.**

**PLURAL.**

**impēdīt**, (he, she, it) hinders

**impēdiunt**, (they) hinder.

**fācīt**, (he, she, it) makes.

**fāciunt**, (they) make.

1. Agmen iter facit.

2. Corpus vulnera habet.

3. Onus animal impedit.

4. Flumina nomina habent.

5. Moenia agmen terrent.

6. Animalia capita habent.

1. The journey frightens the army (on march).

2. The army sees the ramparts.

3. Wounds hinder the animals.

4. The armies make journeys.

5. The head has a wound.

6. The sea has nets.

**8 (D).** 1. Itinera agminis animalia terrent.

2. Mare iter agminis impedit.

3. Onera animalium iter impediunt.

4. Agmen vulnera animalibus dat.

5. Caput animalis vulnus habet.

6. Agmina oneribus impediunt.

1. The army sees the source of the river.

2. Rivers hinder the march of the army.

3. They give names to the rivers.

4. He hinders the animal with a burden.

5. He gives wounds to the animal.

6. The army frightens the animals with wounds.

C

## 9 (A). Fourth Declension (U-nouns).

Nouns ending in -us and -u.

Masculine and Feminine Nouns in -us.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> , Grăd- <b>ūs</b> ( <i>m.</i> )	. . .	a step.
<i>Voc.</i> , Grăd- <b>ūs</b>	. . .	0 step.
<i>Acc.</i> , Grăd- <b>um</b>	. . .	a step.
<i>Gen.</i> , Grăd- <b>ūs</b>	. . .	of a step.
<i>Dat.</i> , Grăd- <b>ūi</b>	. . .	to or for a step.
<i>Abl.</i> , Grăd- <b>ū</b>	. . .	with, from, or by a step.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> , Grăd- <b>ūs</b>	. . .	steps.
<i>Voc.</i> , Grăd- <b>ūs</b>	. . .	0 steps.
<i>Acc.</i> , Grăd- <b>ūs</b>	. . .	steps.
<i>Gen.</i> , Grăd- <b>Uum</b>	. . .	of steps.
<i>Dat.</i> , Grăd- <b>ībūs</b>	. . .	to or for steps.
<i>Abl.</i> , Grăd- <b>ībūs</b>	. . .	with, from, or by steps.

## Neuter Nouns in -u.

<i>Nom.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ū</b> ( <i>n.</i> ), a knee.	<i>Nom.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ŭă</b> .
<i>Voc.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ū</b> .	<i>Voc.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ŭă</b> .
<i>Acc.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ū</b> .	<i>Acc.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ŭă</b> .
<i>Gen.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ūs</b> .	<i>Gen.</i> , Gĕn- <b>Uum</b> .
<i>Dat.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ū</b> .	<i>Dat.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ībūs</b> .
<i>Abl.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ū</b> .	<i>Abl.</i> , Gĕn- <b>ībūs</b> .

A few have -ubus in the Dative and Ablative Plural.

## 9 (B). Learn and decline like Gradus :—

<b>Currus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a chariot.	<b>Impĕtus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), an attack.
<b>Ictus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a blow.	<b>Exercĭtus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), an army.
<b>Portus</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a harbour.	<b>Manus</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), the hand.
<b>Adventus</b> ( <i>m.S.</i> ), an approach.	<b>Equĭtātus</b> ( <i>m.S.</i> ), cavalry.
	<b>Sĕnātus</b> ( <i>m.S.</i> ), the Senate.

like Genu :—

**Cornu** (*n.*), a horn, wing of an army.**9 (C).****Verbs.**

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<b>frangit</b> , (he, she, it) breaks.		<b>frangunt</b> , (they) break.
<b>laudat</b> , (he, she, it) praises.		<b>laudent</b> , (they) praise.

1. Exercitus impetum facit.
  2. Currus equitatum terrent.
  3. Senatus exercitum laudat.
  4. Manus ictum dat.
  5. Equitatus portum defendit.
  6. Cornua currus frangunt.
- 
1. The chariots make an attack.
  2. The cavalry break the chariots.
  3. Blows frighten the senate.
  4. The armies defend the harbours.
  5. The senate praises the cavalry.
  6. The wing (of the army) has chariots.

**9 (D).** 1. Senatus adventum curruum videt.

2. Ictus equitatus currum frangunt.
  3. Exercitus senatum ictibus vulnerat.
  4. Impetus equitatus exercitum terret.
  5. Cornua exercitus equitatum timent.
  6. Senatus portum exercitui credit.
- 
1. The approach of the army frightens the senate.
  2. The senate praises the attack of the cavalry.
  3. The wing of the army makes an attack.
  4. Chariots hinder the attack of the wing.
  5. The cavalry give blows to the senate.
  6. The senate defends the harbours with chariots.



## 10 (A). Fifth Declension (E-nouns).

Nouns ending in -ēs.

Feminine, except Diēs, which is sometimes Masculine in the Singular, and always Masculine in the Plural; and Meridiēs, which is Masculine.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> , Dī-ēs	. .	a day.
<i>Voc.</i> , Dī-ēs	. .	O day.
<i>Acc.</i> , Dī-em	. .	a day.
<i>Gen.</i> , Dī-ēī	. .	of a day.
<i>Dat.</i> , Dī-ēī	. .	to or for a day.
<i>Abl.</i> , Dī-ē	. .	with, from, or by a day.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> , Dī-ēs	. .	days.
<i>Voc.</i> , Dī-ēs	. .	O days.
<i>Acc.</i> , Dī-ēs	. .	days.
<i>Gen.</i> , Dī-Ērum	. .	of days.
<i>Dat.</i> , Dī-ēbūs	. .	to or for days.
<i>Abl.</i> , Dī-ēbūs	. .	with, from, or by days.

## 10 (B). Learn and decline like Dies :—

<b>Rēs</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), a thing, affair.	<b>Spēcīes</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), an appearance.
<b>Fīdes</b> ( <i>f.S.</i> ), faith.	
<b>Piānītīes</b> ( <i>f.S.</i> ), a plain.	<b>Plēbes</b> ( <i>f.S.</i> ), the common people.
<b>Pernīcīes</b> ( <i>f.S.</i> ), destruction	
<b>Mēridīes</b> ( <i>m.S.</i> ), noon.	<b>Acīes</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), an army (in line of battle).
<b>Spēs</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), hope.	

*Note.*—Spes, Species and Acies have no Genitive, Dative, or Ablative Plural. A Consonant before ei shortens the ē, as Rēi.

## 10 (C).

## Verb.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

**vincit**, (he, she, it) conquers. | **vincunt**, (they) conquer.

---

1. *Acies planitiem defendit.*
  2. *Pernicies plebem terret.*
  3. *Res aciem impediunt.*
  4. *Dies spem dat.*
  5. *Plebes fidem habet.*
  6. *Species spes dat.*
  1. The army fears destruction.
  2. The appearance frightens the people
  3. The affair gives hope.
  4. They defend the faith.
  5. The armies hold the plain.
  6. Destruction frightens the army.
- 

10 (D). 1. *Pernicies aciei plebem terret.*

2. *Res spem aciei dant.*
3. *Acies perniciem rerum timet.*
4. *Species pernicipi aciem terret.*
5. *Spes vincit.*
6. *Aciem pernicipie terrent.*
1. The appearance of the plain frightens the people.
2. The people entrust the affairs to the army.
3. Noon gives hope to the people.
4. By faith they conquer.
5. Under (with) the appearance of faith the army holds the plain.
6. The people see the destruction of the army.

### 11 (A). The Five Declensions of Nouns.

1. To what Declension do A-nouns belong? E-nouns? I-nouns? O-nouns? U-nouns? Consonant-nouns?

2. What is the Ending of the Nominative Singular of the First Declension? Of the Second Declension? Of the Third Declension? Of the Fourth Declension? Of the Fifth Declension?

3. What is the Gender of the First Declension? Of the Second? Of the Third? Of the Fourth? Of the Fifth?

4. Repeat all the Declensions of Nouns (A 2—10).

---

### 11 (B). The Declension to which a Noun belongs is known by the Ending of its Genitive case.

The letter which precedes **-rum** or **-um** in the Genitive Plural is called the **Character** of the Declension.

	GEN. SING.	GEN. PLUR.
First Declension .	-ae . .	-Arum.
Second „ .	-ī . .	-Orum.
Third „ .	-īs . .	-um* or Ium.
Fourth „ .	-ūs . .	-Uum.
Fifth „ .	-ēī . .	-Erum.

Repeat and decline all the Nouns in the Vocabularies (B 2—10), giving the Genders, and saying to which Declension each Noun belongs.

\* Preceded by a Consonant.

**11 (C). 1. Roma muros habet. \***

2. Galli sagittas tenent.
3. Caesar impetum facit.
4. Lapides equos terrent.
5. Sorores spem habent.
6. Onera servos impediunt.

1. The Gauls have chariots.
  2. Shields defend the soldiers.
  3. Mountains hinder the army (on march).
  4. The cavalry lays waste the plain.
  5. Ships defend the harbour.
  6. Cities have gates.
- 

**11 (D). 1. Copiae Caesaris Gallos vincunt.**

2. Titus civem gladio occidit.
3. Dux castra praesidio defendit.
4. Victoria spem exercitui dat.
5. Hostes arcem igne vastant.
6. Miles telum manu frangit.

1. Caesar sees the walls of Rome.
2. Rivers hinder the approach of the Cimbri.
3. Titus gives darts to the citizens.
4. The sailors defend the harbour with ships.
5. The Senones wound the garrison with arrows.
6. The leaders of the Gauls give peace to the city

\* Parse all the Latin nouns on this page. (See page 111.)

## ADJECTIVES.

12 (A). Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd Declensions  
in -us, -a, -um.Bōnūs (*m.*), bōnā (*f.*), bōnum (*n.*), good.

The Masculine is declined like Dominus.

The Feminine „ like Mensa.

The Neuter „ like Bellum.

## SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> , Bōn-ūs		bōn-ā	bōn-um.
<i>Voc.</i> , Bōn-ē		bōn-ā	bōn-um.
<i>Acc.</i> , Bōn-um		bōn-am	bōn-um.
<i>Gen.</i> , Bōn-ī		bōn-ae	bōn-ī.
<i>Dat.</i> , Bōn-ō		bōn-ae	bōn-ō.
<i>Abl.</i> , Bōn-ō		bōn-ā	bōn-ō.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> , Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā.	
<i>Voc.</i> , Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā.	
<i>Acc.</i> , Bōn-ōs	bōn-ās	bōn-ā.	
<i>Gen.</i> , Bōn-ōrum	bōn-ārum	bōn-ōrum.	
<i>Dat.</i> , Bōn-īs	bōn-īs	bōn-īs.	
<i>Abl.</i> , Bōn-īs	bōn-īs	bōn-īs.	

## 12 (B). Learn and decline like Bonus :—

māl-us, a, um, bad.

magn-us, a, um, great.

parv-us, a, um, little, small.

clar-us, a, um, famous.

dūr-us, a, um, hard, cruel.

tīmīd-us, a, um, timid.

alt-us, a, um, high, deep.

firm-us, a, um, firm, strong.

long-us, a, um, long.

lāt-us, a, um, broad.

Decline together :—

1. Bonus dominus.

2. Parva mensa.

. Durum bellum

4. Clarus consul.

5. Altum mare.

6. Magna res.

**12 (C).** *Rule 3.*—Adjectives agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number, and Case.

*Note.*—In Latin the Adjective is often placed **after** its Substantive.

1. Bonus dominus timidum servum habet.
2. Pugna longa victoriam magnam dat.
3. Alti muri milites duos terrent.
4. Acies magnae firmas arces defendunt.
5. Clari duces oppida parva terrent.
6. Exercitus magni latos agros vastant.
1. Bad masters have timid slaves.
2. The famous leader defends the strong city.
3. The broad river hinders great armies.
4. The long arrows wound the cruel enemy.
5. A small rope holds the great ship.
6. The deep sea frightens timid sailors.

- 
- 12 (D).** 1. Titus equum duri militis videt.
2. Frater bonus librum parvo puero dat.
  3. Caesar nautam longā sagittā occidit.
  4. Cives timidi tela hostium durorum timent.
  5. Cimbri oppidum magnum altis moenibus defendunt.
  6. Adventus agminis spem magnam civibus timidis dat.
  1. The timid sheep love the high mountains.
  2. The brother gives an arrow to the little sister.
  3. The Gauls see the ramparts of the great city.
  4. Titus kills the bad sailor with hard blows.
  5. The soldiers of Caesar defend the high towers with great stones.
  6. They entrust great armies to the famous leader.

### 13 (A). Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd Declensions in -er, -a, -um.

The Masculine is declined like *Magister* or *Puer*.

(1) **Nīgēr** (*m.*), **nigrā** (*f.*), **nigrum** (*n.*), black.

#### SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> ,	Nīgēr	nigr-ă	nigr-um
<i>Voc.</i> ,	Nīgēr	nigr-ă	nigr-um
<i>Acc.</i> ,	Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um
<i>Gen.</i> ,	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī
<i>Dat.</i> ,	Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō
<i>Abl.</i> ,	Nigr-ō	nigr-ă	nigr-ō

#### PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> ,	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ă
<i>Voc.</i> ,	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ă
<i>Acc.</i> ,	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-ă
<i>Gen.</i> ,	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> ,	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
<i>Abl.</i> ,	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs

(2) **Tĕnĕr**, **tĕnĕră**, **tĕnĕrum**, tender.

#### SINGULAR.

#### PLURAL.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> ,	Tĕnĕr	-ă	-um		Tĕnĕr-ī	-ae	-ă
<i>Voc.</i> ,	Tĕnĕr	-ă	-um		Tĕnĕr-ī	-ae	-ă
<i>Acc.</i> ,	Tĕnĕr-um	-am	-um		Tĕnĕr-ōs	-ās	-ă
<i>Gen.</i> ,	Tĕnĕr-ī	-ae	-ī		Tĕnĕr-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> ,	Tĕnĕr-ō	-ae	-ō		Tĕnĕr-īs	-īs	-īs
<i>Abl.</i> ,	Tĕnĕr-ō	-ă	-ō		Tĕnĕr-īs	-īs	-īs

13 (B). Learn and decline like *Niger* :—

**Pulcher**, beautiful, fair.

**Aeger**, sick.

**Sācer**, sacred.

**Noster**, our, ours.

**Crēber**, frequent.

**Vester**, your, yours.

like Tener :—

**Miser**, wretched.**Asper**, rough, fierce.**Liber**, free.**Dext -er, -era, -erum, or  
-ra, -rum**, right.

Decline together :—

1. Niger equus.

2. Pulchra manus.

3. Sacrum flumen.

4. Mons asper.

5. Tenera soror.

6. Miserum bellum.

**13 (C).** 1. Tener puer servum nigrum timet.

2. Hostes crebri miseras sorores occidunt.

3. Aspera pugna vulnera misera dat.

4. Crebri ictus milites aegros terrent.

5. Liberi cives arcem sacram defendunt.

6. Corpora aegra viros nostros impediunt.

1. The tender sister loves the sacred river.

2. Our leaders kill the wretched hostages.

3. Your enemies hold the sacred citadel.

4. The right wing makes frequent attacks.

5. Fierce wars frighten our army.

6. Beautiful ships defend our harbours.

**13 (D).** 1. Galba turre arcis sacrae videt.

2. Adventus navium nostrarum nigras nautas terret.

3. Militem aegrum crebris ictibus vulnerant.

4. Titus currum sorori pulchrae dat.

5. Gladium dextrā manu tenet.

6. Legatus oppidum civibus liberis dat.

1. The friends of the sick soldier love peace.

2. Our sailors wound the Cimbri with frequent arrows.

3. They see the destruction of the wretched citizens.

4. Caesar gives peace to the sick soldiers.

5. The sailor sees the source of the sacred river.

6. Our (men) lay waste the fair cities with fire.



## 14 (A). Adjectives of the Third Declension.

(1) Two Endings in the Nominative Singular.

**Měliör** (*m. and f.*), **měliūs** (*n.*), better.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> , Měliör	měliūs	<i>Nom.</i> , Měliör-ēs	měliör-ǎ
<i>Voc.</i> , Měliör	měliūs	<i>Voc.</i> , Měliör-ēs	měliör-ǎ
<i>Acc.</i> , Měliör-em	měliūs	<i>Acc.</i> , Měliör-ēs	měliör-ǎ
<i>Gen.</i> , Měliör-īs		<i>Gen.</i> , Měliör-um	
<i>Dat.</i> , Měliör-ī		<i>Dat.</i> , Měliör-ībūs	
<i>Abl.</i> , Měliör-ě or ī		<i>Abl.</i> , Měliör-ībūs	

**Tristīs** (*m. and f.*), **tristě** (*n.*), sad.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> , Trist-īs	trist-ě	<i>Nom.</i> , Trist-ēs	trist-ǎ
<i>Voc.</i> , Trist-īs	trist-ě	<i>Voc.</i> , Trist-ēs	trist-ǎ
<i>Acc.</i> , Trist-em	trist-ě	<i>Acc.</i> , Trist-ēs	trist-ǎ
<i>Gen.</i> , Trist-īs		<i>Gen.</i> , Trist-ium	
<i>Dat.</i> , Trist-ī		<i>Dat.</i> , Trist-ībūs	
<i>Abl.</i> , Trist-ī		<i>Abl.</i> , Trist-ībūs	

A few have Three Endings in the Nom. and Voc. Sing.—as,

Nom. Voc., **Acér** (*m.*), **ācris** (*f.*), **ācrě** (*n.*), sharp, eager.Acc., **Acr-em** (*m. & f.*), **ācr-ě** (*n.*), etc., like Tristis.

## 14 (B). Learn and decline like Melior :—

**Grāviör**, heavier.**Fortiör**, stronger.

like Tristis :—

**Brěv-is**, e, short.**Fort-is**, e, strong, brave.**Grāv-is**, e, heavy.**Fiděl-is**, e, faithful.**Lěv-is**, e, light.**Crūděl-is**, e, cruel.**Omn-is**, e, every, all.**Cělěr**, **cělěr-is**, e, swift,  
quick (as acer).

Decline together :—

- |                  |                  |                     |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Melior puer.  | 3. Vir fortis.   | 5. Celeris sagitta. |
| 2. Gravius onus. | 4. Triste nomen. | 6. Acre bellum.     |
- 

14 (C). 1. Fortis miles telum breve habet.

2. Bellum crudele tristes cives terret.
3. Celeres sagittae servum fidelem occidunt.
4. Gravia onera servos fortiores impediunt.
5. Omnes milites celeres equos habent.
6. Soror fratrem fortem amat.

1. The sailor has faithful friends.
  2. The heavy burden hinders the swift horse.
  3. The animals have stronger bodies.
  4. Caesar praises all the army.
  5. A short battle gives swift victory.
  6. The light arrows give heavier wounds.
- 

14 (D). 1. Titus amicum vulnere crudeli occidit.

2. Consul corpus viri fortis videt.
3. Faber tela servo fideli dat.
4. Legatus hostem levi sagitta vulnerat.
5. Adventus curruum gravium Gallos terret.
6. Nautae portum navibus celeribus defendunt.

1. The walls of strong towns have towers.
2. Titus kills the sad hostage with a short sword.
3. The master gives books to all the boys.
4. The workman breaks the light weapon with a strong hand.
5. The boy loves the voice of the faithful friend.
6. The father-in-law gives a swift horse to the brave son-in-law

**15 (A). Adjectives of the Third Declension.**

(2) One Ending in the Nominative Singular.

**Ingens** (*m., f., and n.*), immense.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.,</i>	Ingens		<i>Nom.,</i>	Ingent- <b>ēs</b>	ingent- <b>īā</b>
<i>Voc.,</i>	Ingens		<i>Voc.,</i>	Ingent- <b>ēs</b>	ingent- <b>īā</b>
<i>Acc.,</i>	Ingent- <b>em</b>	ingens	<i>Acc.,</i>	Ingent- <b>ēs</b>	ingent- <b>īā</b>
<i>Gen.,</i>	Ingent- <b>īs</b>		<i>Gen.,</i>	Ingent- <b>īum</b>	
<i>Dat.,</i>	Ingent- <b>ī</b>		<i>Dat.,</i>	Ingent- <b>ībūs</b>	
<i>Abl.,</i>	Ingent- <b>ī</b> or <b>ē</b>		<i>Abl.,</i>	Ingent- <b>ībūs</b>	

**Fēlix** (*m., f., and n.*), happy.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.,</i>	Fēlix		<i>Nom.,</i>	Fēlic- <b>ēs</b>	fēlic- <b>īā</b>
<i>Voc.,</i>	Fēlix		<i>Voc.,</i>	Fēlic- <b>ēs</b>	fēlic- <b>īā</b>
<i>Acc.,</i>	Fēlic- <b>em</b>	fēlix	<i>Acc.,</i>	Fēlic- <b>ēs</b>	fēlic- <b>īā</b>
<i>Gen.,</i>	Fēlic- <b>īs</b>		<i>Gen.,</i>	Fēlic- <b>īum</b>	
<i>Dat.,</i>	Fēlic- <b>ī</b>		<i>Dat.,</i>	Fēlic- <b>ībūs</b>	
<i>Abl.,</i>	Fēlic- <b>ī</b> or <b>ē</b>		<i>Abl.,</i>	Fēlic- <b>ībūs</b>	

**15 (B). Learn and decline like Ingens :—**

<b>Prūdēns</b> (prūdēt-), prudent	<b>Rēcēns</b> (rēcēt-), recent.
<b>Pōtēns</b> (pōtēt-), powerful.	<b>Absēns</b> (absēt-), absent.
<b>Innōcēns</b> (innōcēt-), innocent.	<b>Pātiēns</b> (patiēt-), patient.

like **Felix** :—

<b>Fērox</b> (fērōc-), fierce.	<b>Fērax</b> (fērāc-), fruitful.
<b>Vēlox</b> (vēlōc-), swift.	<b>Duplex</b> (duplīc-), double.

Decline together :—

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Potens dominus. | 4. Duplex acies.   |
| 2. Soror patiens.  | 5. Animal patiens. |
| 3. Ferax ager.     | 6. Ferox agmen.    |

**15 (C).** 1. Magister patientem puerum amat.

2. Soror animalia ferocia timet.

3. Caesar duces prudentes laudat.

4. Recens vulnus militem ferocem impedit.

5. Hostes agros feraces vastant.

6. Dux aciem duplicem habet.

1. The fierce soldier kills the innocent hostage.

2. Swift animals frighten the boys.

3. The lord praises the patient slaves.

4. Titus teaches the happy boy.

5. The Cimbri have swift horses.

6. The powerful leader has immense forces.

---

**15 (D).** 1. Flumina adventum agminis ingentis impediunt.

2. Soror puerorum felicium pericula timet.

3. Consul absens exercitum duci prudenti credit.

4. Caesar Gallum ingenti vulnere occidit.

5. Tela Galli ferocis consulem terrent.

6. Equitatus planitiem feracem equis velocibus vastat.

1. The army of the absent leader makes an attack.

2. Mountains hinder the marches of immense armies.

3. The horns of the fierce animals give wounds.

4. Caesar makes an attack with swift ships.

5. The lord frightens the patient slave with an immense burden.

6. Galba defends the city with a double line-of-battle

**ADJECTIVES.****16 (A). All the Adjectives.**

1. In what do Adjectives agree with their Substantives?
2. To what Declensions do Adjectives in **-us**, **-a**, **-um**, and **-er**, **-a**, **-um**, belong?
3. To which Declension do all other Adjectives belong?
4. How many Endings in the Nom. Sing. have Adjectives of the Third Declension?
5. Which take **-um**, and which **-ium**, in the Genitive Plural?
6. Which have **-i** in the Ablative Singular? Which have **-e**?
7. Repeat all the Declensions of Adjectives (A 12—15).

**16 (B).**

1. Repeat and decline all the Adjectives in the Vocabularies (B 12—15), saying which Declensions they are like.
2. Decline together all the Nouns and Adjectives given in B 12—15.

**16 (C).** 1. Nauta bonus pulchram urbem defendit.

2. Feroces milites arcem firmam tenent.
3. Animalia velocia ictus duros timent.
4. Domini potentes fidelem servum laudant.
5. Celeris sagitta vulnus asperum dat.
6. Flumina lata exercitus magnos impediunt.

1. Sharp war frightens the timid sailor.
  2. The cruel Gauls lay waste the fruitful fields.
  3. The beautiful sisters praise the long peace
  4. The happy boys fear the frequent stones.
  5. The broad sea has immense harbours.
  6. Our enemies have stronger bodies.
- 

**16 (D).** 1. Titus obsidem aegrum brevi telo vulnerat.

2. Nostri milites castra scutis parvis defendunt.
3. Dux victorias recentes exercituum vestrorum laudat.
4. Corpora animalium omnium capita habent.
5. Servus equo patienti gravius vulnus dat.
6. Faber gladium levem ictu gravi frangit.

1. The fierce Cimbri break the gates of the high citadel.
2. The son-in-law of the good sailor has long nets.
3. The little boy fears the horns of the fierce animals.
4. The sailors hold the swift ships with a long rope.
5. Caesar lays waste strong towns of Kent with cruel war.
6. The approach of the swift cavalry gives great hope to the wretched citizen.

D

**17 (A).** The Degrees of Comparison are three,—  
Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
as <b>Dūrūs</b> <i>hard</i>	<b>dūrīōr</b> <i>harder</i>	<b>dūrissimūs</b> <i>hardest, or very hard</i>
<b>Clārūs</b> <i>famous</i>	<b>clārīōr</b> <i>more famous</i>	<b>clārissimūs</b> <i>most, or very famous</i>

The Comparative is formed by adding **-īōr**, and the Superlative by adding **-issimūs** to the Stem.

*Note.*—To find the Stem of a Noun or Adjective, take away the ending of the Genitive,—as

from **Dūrūs**—*Genitive* dūr-ī, *Stem* dūr-, are formed  
*Comp.* dūr-īōr, *Sup.* dūr-issimūs.

from **Fēlix**—*Genitive* fēlic-īs, *Stem* fēlic-, are formed  
*Comp.* fēlic-īōr, *Sup.* fēlic-issimūs.

Adjectives in **-ēr** form the Superlative by adding **-rimūs** to the Positive,—as

*Pos.* Nīgēr, *Comp.* nigr-īōr, *Sup.* nīgēr-rimūs

**17 (B).** Comparatives are declined like Melior.  
Superlatives                   ,,                   like Bonus.

Compare :—

1. Clarus	Brevis	Prudens	Felix	Pulcher
2. Altus	Gravis	Potens	Ferox	Creber
3. Longus	Levis	Innocens	Velox	Aeger
4. Latus	Fortis	Recens	Ferax	Miser
5. Firmus	Fidelis	Patiens	Acer	Liber
6. Timidus	Crudelis	Ingens*	Celer	Asper

Decline the Comparatives and Superlatives of—

1. Clarus.	2. Brevis.	3. Prudens.
4. Felix.	5. Pulcher.	6. Miser.

---

\* No Superlative.

**17 (C). 1. Pulchrior soror brevis telum habet.**

2. Magister patientiorem puerum laudat.
3. Aegri servi levissimum onus timent.
4. Equitatus noster equos celerrimos habet.
5. Brevissimi dies longiora itinera impediunt.
6. Roma duces potentissimos habet.

1. The longer arrows give more cruel wounds.
  2. The lords praise the more faithful slaves.
  3. A swifter chariot frightens the most timid soldiers.
  4. The army makes a longer march.
  5. The bravest men love peace.
  6. The most faithful slave kills the very fierce animal.
- 

**17 (D). 1. Milites muros urbium pulcherrimarum tenent.**

2. Faber telum puero fortiori dat.
3. Liberi civium prudentiorum libros amant.
4. Cives pontem navi celerrimā defendunt.
5. Caesar rem duci prudentissimo credit.
6. Equum vulnere graviore occidit.

1. The brother praises the voice of the fairer sister.
2. A stone wounds the head of the swiftest sailor.
3. The lord gives a very fruitful field to the more faithful slave.
4. The army of the bravest leader holds the mountain.
5. The senate defends Rome with very high ramparts.
6. The Gaul kills the lieutenant with a very hard blow.



### Conjugation of Verbs.

**18 (A).** Verbs are conjugated by Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, and Person.

The **Voices** are two,—

Active, as *ămō*, I love (*acting*).

Passive, as *ămōr*, I am loved (*acted upon*).

**Verbs** have two **Parts**,—Finite and Infinitive.

The Verb **Finite** has three **Moods**,—

The Indicative, which states a fact.

The Conjunctive, „ a possibility.

The Imperative, „ a command.

The Verb **Infinitive** has the Infinitive Mood, with the Gerund, Supines, and Participles.

**18 (B).** The **Tenses** are six,—

1. Present. 2. Future Simple. 3. Imperfect.

4. Perfect. 5. Future Perfect. 6. Pluperfect.

The **Numbers** are two,—Singular and Plural.

**Each Number** has three **Persons**,—

#### SINGULAR.

1st Person, **I** \*

2nd Person, **thou**

3rd Person, **he, she, it**

#### PLURAL.

1st Person, **we**

2nd Person, **ye** or **you**

3rd Person, **they**

*Note.*—The Present, Futures, and Perfect (with **have**) are called **Primary Tenses**.

The Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Perfect (without **have**) are called **Historic Tenses**.

\* These Pronouns are implied in the Latin endings of the Tenses, the Latin Pronouns being used only when emphatic.

**19 (A). Active Verbs are of two kinds,—  
Transitive and Intransitive.**

(1) Transitive, acting directly on an Object,—as

Subject.	Transitive Verb.	Object.
Magister	laudat	puerum
<i>The master</i>	<i>praises</i>	<i>the boy.</i>

(2) Intransitive (or Neuter), not acting directly on an Object,—as

Subject.	Intransitive Verb.
Equus	currit
<i>The horse</i>	<i>runs.</i>

**19 (B) The Predicate.**

The Predicate **states** something about the Subject—  
(1) what it is, (2) what it does, or (3) what is done to it.

The Predicate is therefore commonly a Verb,—as

Subject.	Predicate.	Subject.	Predicate.
Magister	laudat.	Puer	laudatur.
<i>The master</i>	<i>praises.</i>	<i>The boy</i>	<i>is praised.</i>

But the Predicate may consist of a Noun or Adjective, with the Verb Sum (*I am*),—as

Subject.	Predicate.	Subject.	Predicate.
Magister	est bonus.	Equus	est animal.
<i>The master</i>	<i>is good.</i>	<i>The horse</i>	<i>is an animal.</i>

The Verb **est** (*is*) is here called the **Copula** (or **Link**), because it **links** the Subject to the Complement.

The Noun or Adjective is called the **Complement**, because it **completes** the sense.

**The Verb Sum (I am).**

The Verb Sum is either Auxiliary or Copulative.

1. **Auxiliary**, when it **helps** to conjugate other Verbs.

2. **Copulative**, when it **links** the Subject to the Complement.

20 (A). Principal Parts—Sum, *essě*, *fūi*, *fūtūrūs*.

## Indicative Mood.

## Present Tense.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<b>sum</b> , I am	<b>sūmūs</b> , we are
<b>ēs</b> , thou art	<b>estīs</b> , ye are
<b>est</b> , he is	<b>sunt</b> , they are

Future Simple Tense (*shall* or *will*).\*

<b>ēr-ō</b> , I shall be	<b>ēr-īmūs</b> , we shall be
<b>ēr-īs</b> , thou wilt be	<b>ēr-itīs</b> , ye will be
<b>ēr-it</b> , he will be	<b>ēr-unt</b> , they will be

Imperfect Tense (*was*).

<b>ēr-am</b> , I was	<b>ēr-āmūs</b> , we were
<b>ēr-ās</b> , thou wast	<b>ēr-ātīs</b> , ye were
<b>ēr-āt</b> , he was	<b>ēr-ant</b> , they were

## 20 (B).

Perfect Tense (*have*).

<b>fū-i</b> , I have been†	<b>fū-īmūs</b> , we have been
<b>fū-istī</b> , thou hast been	<b>fū-istīs</b> , ye have been
<b>fū-it</b> , he has been	<b>fū-ērunt</b> , } <b>they have been</b>
† or, I was, thou wast, &c.	or - <b>ērē</b> }

Future Perfect Tense (*shall have*).

<b>fū-ērō</b> , I shall have	<b>fū-ērimūs</b> , we shall have
<b>fū-ēris</b> , thou wilt have	<b>fū-ēritīs</b> , ye will have
<b>fū-ērīt</b> , he will have	<b>fū-ērint</b> , they will have

Pluperfect Tense (*had*).

<b>fū-eram</b> , I had been	<b>fū-ērāmūs</b> , we had been
<b>fū-ērās</b> , thou hadst been	<b>fū-ērātīs</b> , ye had been
<b>fū-ērāt</b> , he had been	<b>fū-ērant</b> , they had been

\* The words *shall*, *was*, *have*, &c., are called the **Signs** of the Tenses. The Present has no Sign.

**20 (C).** *Rule 4.* The Complement agrees with the Subject,\*—as

Subj.	Cop.	Comp.	Subj.	Cop.	Comp.
Urbs	est	magna	Equus	est	animal
<i>The city</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>great.</i>	<i>The horse</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>an animal.</i>

Say (or write) all the 3rd Persons (1) Singular, and (2) Plural, of the Indicative of Sum, with the English.

1. Frater est bonus.
  2. Soror fuerat aegra.
  3. Mare est altum.
  4. Caesar dux clarus erat.
  5. Magnae urbes pulchrae fuerunt.
  6. Flumina magna erunt celeria.
- 
1. The arrows were long.
  2. The burden will be heavy.
  3. The black horse was timid.
  4. Timid animals are swift.
  5. The sad slaves will have been innocent.
  6. Galba has been a brave soldier.

**20 (D).** 1. Muri urbis altissimi sunt.

2. Casae militum fortes erant.
  3. Soror Galbae felicissima erit.
  4. Nomina ducum clariora fuerant.
  5. Milites Galbae fidiiores fuerint.
  6. Naves hostium pulcherrimae fuerunt.
- 
1. Galba was a friend of Caesar.
  2. The fields of the Senones were fruitful.
  3. The ramparts have been very strong.
  4. The days will be very short.
  5. Your sisters will have been very sick. [cruel.
  6. The wounds of the short arrows had been more

---

\* If the Complement is a Noun, in Case; if an Adjective, in Gender, Number, and Case.

21 (A). **Conjunctive Mood.****Present Tense** (*may*).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<b>sim</b> , I may be*	<b>sīmūs</b> , we may be
<b>sīs</b> , thou mayst be	<b>sītīs</b> , ye may be
<b>sīt</b> , he may be	<b>sint</b> , they may be

**Imperfect Tense** (*might or would*).

<b>ess-em</b> ,† I might be	<b>ess-ēmūs</b> , we might be
<b>ess-ēs</b> , thou mightst be	<b>ess-ētīs</b> , ye might be
<b>ess-ēt</b> , he might be	<b>ess-ent</b> , they might be

† or, **fōrem**, **fōrēs**, **fōret**, **fōrēmūs**, **fōrētīs**, **fōrent**.

**Perfect Tense** (*may have*).

<b>fū-ērim</b> , I may	} have been	<b>fū-ērimūs</b> , we may	} have been
<b>fū-ēris</b> , thou mayst		<b>fū-ēritīs</b> , ye may	
<b>tū-ērīt</b> , he may		<b>fū-ērint</b> , they may	

**Pluperfect Tense** (*should have or might have*).

<b>fū-issem</b> , I should	} have been	<b>fū-issēmūs</b> , we should	} have been
<b>fū-issēs</b> , thou wouldst		<b>fū-issētīs</b> , ye would	
<b>fū-issēt</b> , he would		<b>fū-issent</b> , they would	

21 (B). **Imperative Mood.**

<b>Pres. ēs</b> , be thou	<b>es- tē</b> , be ye
<b>Fut. es-tō</b> , thou must be	<b>es-tōtē</b> , ye must be
<b>es-tō</b> , he must be	<b>suntō</b> , they must be

**VERB INFINITE.****Infinitive Mood.**Present and Imperfect, **essē**, to be.Perfect and Pluperfect, **fū-issē**, to have been.Future, **fūt-ūrūs essē**, or **fōrē**, to be about to be.

Participle Future (like Bonus).

**fūtūr-ūs, ā, um**, about to be.

---

\*Or, May I be, mayst thou be, &c., when used in a simple sentence.

**21 (C).** Say (or write) all the 3rd Persons (1) Singular, and (2) Plural, of the Conjunctive of Sum, with the English.

---

1. Frater sit prudens.
  2. Oves essent timidæ.
  3. Moenia fuissent alta.
  4. Puer bonus felix esto.
  5. Mali cives miseri sunt.
  6. Este patientes, amici.
- 
1. May our life be long.
  2. Your arrows may have been swift.
  3. Great burdens would have been heavy.
  4. The broad river might be deep.
  5. O citizens, be ye free.
  6. The slaves must be faithful.
- 

**21 (D).** 1. Gladii hostium acerrimi fuissent.

2. Copiæ Titi ingentes fuerint.
  3. Victoria Caesaris clarior esset.
  4. Portus Gallorum meliores sint.
  5. Galba, es prudentior.
  6. Milites exercitus vestri fortissimi sunt.
- 
1. May the bodies of our soldiers be very strong.
  2. The leaders of your army may have been prudent.
  3. The friends of the innocent hostage would be sad.
  4. Double lines-of-battle would have been stronger.
  5. Our sailors must be brave.
  6. O Caesar, Rome must be a free city.

**22 (A).** Repeat the rules for forming the Comparative and Superlative of Adjectives.

Decline together :—

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Durior ictus.     | 2. Velocius telum.      |
| 3. Pulchrior dies.   | 4. Altissima turris.    |
| 5. Brevissimum iter. | 6. Velocissimus currus. |

**22 (B).** 1. Repeat the Verb Sum.

2. Explain the terms Predicate, Copula, and Complement.

**22 (C).** 1. Turres sunt altissimae.

2. Pernicies tristior fuisset.

3. Titus miles clarissimus erat.

4. Vulnera vestra asperrima fuerint.

5. Sagittae nostrae celeriores fuerunt.

6. Equus animal timidissimum est.

1. May our sailors be very brave.

2. Good boys will be happier.

3. Your cities might be fairer.

4. Our ships must be very swift.

5. O Galba, be thou a faithful friend.

6. Your towns had been stronger.

**22 (D).** 1. Legati amici ducis sint.

2. Portae arcis firmissimae sunt.

3. Onera servorum graviora fuerint.

4. Nomina virorum clarissima fuerant.

5. Impetus curruum crudelior erat.

6. Pericula belli ingentia essent.

1. Titus had been the lieutenant of Caesar.

2. The teeth of great animals are very hard.

3. The darts of the Gauls might be swifter.

4. The ramparts of your city must be strong.

5. O Titus, be thou a more prudent boy !

6. The sister of the soldier will be very sad.

**23 (A). The Four Conjugations.**

There are **Four Conjugations** of Latin Verbs, known by the letter before **-rē** in the Infinitive.

The First Conjugation has **ā** (long) before **rē**,  
as **āmā-rē**, to love.

The Second Conjugation has **ē** (long) before **rē**,—  
as **mōnē-rē**, to advise.

The Third Conjugation has **ē** (short)\* before **rē**,—  
as **rēgē-rē**, to rule.

The Fourth Conjugation has **ī** (long) before **rē**,—  
as **audī-rē**, to hear.

The letter before **-rē** (or **-ērē**)† in the Infinitive is called the **Character** of the Conjugation.

I. A-verbs.

II. E-verbs.

III. Consonant and U-verbs.

IV. I-verbs.

**23 (B). The Principal Parts of a regular Verb are four :—**

1. Indicative Present.    2. Infinitive Present.

3. Indicative Perfect.    4. Supine in **-um**.

as *Indic. Pres.*    **ām-ō**,    I love.

*Infinit. Pres.*    **āmā-rē**,    to love.

*Indic. Perf.*    **āmāv-ī**,    I have loved.

*Sup. in -um*    **āmāt-um**, to love.

By taking away the Endings **-rē** (or **ērē**),† **-ī**, **-um**, we get **three Stems**,—

*Present Stem.*    *Perfect Stem.*    *Supine Stem.*

**āmā-**

**āmāv-**

**āmāt-**

A **Clipt Stem** is a Stem without its Vowel Character,  
as *Present Stem*, **āmā-**, *Clipt Stem*, **ām-**

These Stems are used to form the Tenses, &c., of the Verb.

\* Preceded by a Consonant or U.

† In the Third Conjugation.



23 (C). Find the Stems of any Verbs in B 24—27.\*

24 (B) First Conjugation (like Amo).

	Ind. Pres.	Infinit. Pres.	Ind. Perf.	Supine.
Usual form :	-ō,	-ārē,	-āvī,	-ātum.
1. Laud-ō,	-ārē,	-āvī,	-ātum,	I praise
2. Port-ō,	-ārē,	-āvī,	-ātum,	I carry.
3. Vast-ō,	-ārē,	-āvī,	-ātum,	I lay waste.
4. Vulnēr-ō,	-ārē,	-āvī,	-ātum,	I wound.
5. Oppugn-ō,	-ārē,	-āvī,	-ātum,	I attack, assault
6. Nuntī-ō,	-ārē,	-āvī,	-ātum,	I announce.

25 (B). Second Conjugation (like Moneo).

Usual form :	-ēō,	-ērē,	-ŭī,	-ītum.
1. Hāb-ēō,	-ērē,	-ŭī,	-ītum,	I have.
2. Terr-ēō,	-ērē,	-ŭī,	-ītum,	I frighten.
3. Praeb-ēō,	-ērē,	-ŭī,	-ītum,	I afford, supply.
4. Dōc-ēō,	-ērē,	-ŭī,	-tum,	I teach.
5. Tēn-ēō,	-ērē,	-ŭī,	-tum,	I hold.
6. Tīm-ēō,	-ērē,	-ŭī,	—	I fear.

26 (B). Third Conjugation (like Rego).

The Perfect and Supine are very irregular in formation.

1. Dūc-ō,	-ērē,	dux-i,	duct-um,	I lead, draw.
2. Cing-ō,	-ērē,	cinx-i,	cinct-um,	I surround.
3. Frang-ō,	-ērē,	frēg-i,	fract-um,	I break.
4. Vinc-ō,	-ērē,	vīc-i,	vict-um,	I conquer.
5. Mitt-ō,	-ērē,	mīs-i,	miss-um,	I send, throw.
6. Dēfend-ō,	-ērē,	dēfend-i,	dēfens-um,	I defend.

\* It is not necessary to learn these Verbs until directions are given to do so in the following Exercises.

**27-(B). Fourth Conjugation (like Audio).**

Usual form : -īō, -īrě, -īvī (or -īī), -ītum.

1. **Fīn-īō**, -īrě, -īvī, -ītum, I finish, end.
2. **Mūn-īō**, -īrě, -īvī, -ītum, I fortify.
3. **Pūn-īō**, -īrě, -īvī, -ītum, I punish.
4. **Custōd-īō**, -īrě, -īvī, -ītum, I guard.
5. **Impēd-īō**, -īrě, -īvī, -ītum, I hinder.
6. **Apēr-īō**, -īrě, -īī, -tum, I open, disclose.

**29 (B). All Conjugations.**

1. **Pugn-ō**, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, I fight.
2. **Dō**, dārě, dēd-ī, dāt-um, I give.\*
3. **Instrū-ō**, -ērě, -xī, -ctum, I draw up.
4. **Vīd-ēō**, -ērě, vīd-ī, vis-um, I see.
5. **Claud-ō**, -ērě, claus-ī, claus-um, I shut, close.
6. **Vēn-īō**, -īrě, vēn-ī, vent-um, I come.

- 31 (B). 1. Pār-ō**, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, I prepare.
2. **Jūb-ēō**, -ērě, juss-ī, juss-um, I order, command.
3. **Gēr-ō**, -ērě, gess-ī, gest-um, I carry on, wage.
4. **Occīd-ō**, -ērě, occīd-ī, occīs-um, I kill.
5. **Pōn-ō**, -ērě, pōsū-ī, pōsīt-um, I place, pitch.
6. **Constitū-ō**, -ērě, -ī, constitūt-um, I determine, appoint.

**41 (B). Third Conjugation, in -io.**

1. **Jāc-īō**, -ērě, jēc-ī, jact-um, I throw, cast.
2. **Fāc-īō**, -ērě, fēc-ī, fact-um, I make, do.
3. **Confīc-īō**, -ērě, confēc-ī, confect-um, I finish.
4. **Interfīc-īō**, -ērě, interfēc-ī, interfect-um, I kill.
5. **Accīp-īō**, -ērě, accēp-ī, accept-um, I receive.
6. **Fūg-īō**, -ērě, fūg-ī, fūgīt-um, I flee, fly.

---

\* **Do** belongs to the First Conjugation, but has ġ (short) before **re**.

## 24 (A). ACTIVE VOICE.

ăm-ō, ămā-rě, ămāv-i, ămāt-um, *I love.*

*Pres. Stem., ămā-, Perf. Stem., ămāv-, Sup. Stem., ămāt-.*

## Indicative Mood.\*

Present Tense (*Cleft Stem.*).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
ăm-ō, <b>I love</b>	ăm-āmūs, <b>we love</b>
ăm-ās, <b>thou lovest</b>	ăm-ātīs, <b>ye love</b>
ăm-ăt, <b>he loves</b>	ăm-ant, <b>they love</b>

Future Simple Tense (*Pres. Stem.*).

ămā-bō, <b>I shall</b>	} love	ăr-nā-bīmūs, <b>we shall</b>	} love
ămā-bīs, <b>thou wilt</b>		ămā-bītīs, <b>ye will</b>	
ămā-bīt, <b>he will</b>		ămā-bunt, <b>they will</b>	

Imperfect Tense (*Pres. Stem.*).

ămā-bam, <b>I was</b>	} loving	ămā-bāmūs, <b>we were</b>	} loving
ămā-bās, <b>thou wast</b>		ămā-bātīs, <b>ye were</b>	
ămā-băt, <b>he was</b>		ămā-bant, <b>they were</b>	

Perfect Tense (*Perfect Stem.*).

ămāv-ī, <b>I have†</b>	} loved	ămāv-īmūs, <b>we have</b>	} loved
ămāv-istī, <b>thou hast</b>		ămāv-istīs, <b>ye have</b>	
ămāv-īt, <b>he has</b>		ămāv-ērunt or -ērē } <b>they have</b>	

† or, I loved, thou lovedst, &c.

Future Perfect Tense (*Perf. Stem.*).

ămāv-ērō, <b>I shall</b>	} have loved	ămāv-ērimūs, <b>we shall</b>	} have loved
ămāv-ēris, <b>thou wilt</b>		ămāv-ēritīs, <b>ye will</b>	
ămāv-ērīt, <b>he will</b>		ămāv-ērīnt, <b>they will</b>	

Pluperfect Tense (*Perf. Stem.*).

ămāv-eram, <b>I had</b>	} loved	ămāv-ērāmūs, <b>we had</b>	} loved
ămāv-ērās, <b>thou hadst</b>		ămāv-ērātīs, <b>ye had</b>	
ămāv-ērăt, <b>he had</b>		ămāv-ērant, <b>they had</b>	

\* *Note.*—The Endings of the Future Simple and Imperfect are the same as in Sum, with **b** prefixed. The Endings of the Perfect-stem Tenses are the same as in Sum. The Signs are the same as in Sum.

**24 (B).** 1. Learn the Principal Parts (p. 44) of:—

- |                    |                    |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <b>Laudo.</b>   | 2. <b>Porto.</b>   | 3. <b>Vasto.</b>  |
| 4. <b>Vulnero.</b> | 5. <b>Oppugno.</b> | 6. <b>Nuntio.</b> |

2. Find their Stems, and conjugate them like *Amo*.

3. Give all the 3rd Persons—(1) Singular. and (2) Plural, with the English.

---

**24 (C).** 1. *Magister pueros laudat.*

2. *Servi onera portabant.*

3. *Galli agros vastabant.*

4. *Caesar oppidum oppugnavit.*

5. *Legati rem nuntiaverant.*

6. *Hostes civem vulneraverint.*

1. The senate was praising the army.

2. The standard-bearer will announce the danger.

3. The enemy had attacked the city.

4. The Cimbri will have laid-waste the fields.

5. The horse carries a burden.

6. An arrow wounded the standard-bearer.

---

**24 (D).** 1. *Viri omnes impetum equitatūs laudabant.*

2. *Dux Gallorum muros nostros oppugnat.*

3. *Nautae timidi longa retia portaverant.*

4. *Ictus hostium milites nostros vulnerabunt.*

5. *Galba rem civibus miseris nuntiavit.*

6. *Hostes urbem igne vastant.*

1. Immense forces of the enemy assaulted the town.

2. The soldiers of Titus were carrying small shields.

3. The garrison had wounded our soldiers with stones.

4. The lieutenant announces to Caesar the approach of the Gauls.

5. The lords will have praised the faith of the slaves.

6. The cavalry had laid waste the plain with cruel war.

## 25 (A). ACTIVE VOICE.

mön-ěō, mönē-rě, mönŭ-i, mönīt-um, I advise.

*Pres. Stem, mönē-; Perf. Stem, mönŭ-; Sup. Stem, mönīt.*

## Indicative Mood.\*

Present Tense (*Clipt Stem*).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mön-ěō, I advise	mön-ēmŭs, we advise
mön-ēs, thou advisest	mön-ētīs, ye advise
mön-ēt, he advises	mön-ent, they advise

Future Simple Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

mönē-bō, I shall	} advise	mönē-bīmŭs, we shall	} advise
mönē-bīs, thou wilt		mönē-bītīs, ye will	
mönē-bīt, he will		mönē-bunt, they will	

Imperfect Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

mönē-bam, I was	} advising	mönē-bāmŭs, we were	} advising
mönē-bās, thou wast		mönē-bātīs, ye were	
mönē-bāt, he was		mönē-bant, they were	

Perfect Tense (*Perf. Stem*).

mönŭ-i, I have†	} advised	mönŭ-īmŭs, we have	} advised
mönŭ-istī, thou hast		mönŭ-istīs, ye have	
mönŭ-īt, he has		mönŭ-ērunt or -ērě } they have	

† or, I advised, thou advisedst, &c.

Future Perfect Tense (*Perf. Stem*).

mönŭ-ērō, I shall	} have advised	mönŭ-ērimŭs, we shall	} have advised
mönŭ-ēris, thou wilt		mönŭ-ēritīs, ye will	
mönŭ-ērīt, he will		mönŭ-ērint, they will	

Pluperfect Tense (*Perf. Stem*).

mönŭ-eram, I had	} advised	mönŭ-ērāmŭs, we had	} advised
mönŭ-ērās, thou hadst		mönŭ-ērātīs, ye had	
mönŭ-ērāt, he had		mönŭ-ērant, they had	

\* *Note.*—The Endings are the same as in Amo, except in the Present.

- 25 (B).** 1. Learn the Principal Parts (p. 44) of  
 1. *Habeo.*      2. *Terreo.*      3. *Praebeo.*  
 4. *Doceo.*      5. *Teneo.*      6. *Timeo.*  
 2. Find their Stems, and conjugate them like *Moneo.*  
 3. Give all the 3rd Persons—(1) Singular, and  
 (2) Plural, with the English.
- 

- 25 (C).** 1. *Miles gladium habet.*  
 2. *Servi dominos timebant.*  
 3. *Galli Romam tenebunt.*  
 4. *Sagittae hostes terruerant.*  
 5. *Victoria spem praebuilt.*  
 6. *Magistri pueros docuerint.*  
 1. The hostages will fear Caesar.  
 2. The boy was holding the book.  
 3. The fields supply sheep.  
 4. Nets will have frightened the horses.  
 5. The animals had wounds.  
 6. The father-in-law has taught the son-in-law.
- 

- 25 (D).** 1. *Timidi cives pericula belli timuerint.*  
 2. *Caesar Gallos feroces specie pugnae terruerat.*  
 3. *Nautae navem longo fune tenebant.*  
 4. *Urbs duci claro milites praebebit.*  
 5. *Pulchra soror amicum Galbae docet.*  
 6. *Corpora animalium vulnera gravia habuerunt.*  
 1. High mountains will frighten the leader of the Cimbri.  
 2. The approach of the cavalry supplies hope to the wretched Senones.  
 3. All the men feared the teeth of the fierce animals.  
 4. The voice of the friend will teach the children.  
 5. The towns of Kent had had brave citizens.  
 6. The Cimbri will have held the plain with a great army.

50 THIRD CONJUGATION (CONSONANT AND U-VERBS)

26 (A). ACTIVE VOICE.

rĕg-ō, rĕg-ĕrĕ, rĕx-i, rect-um, I rule.

*Pres. Stem*, rĕg-, *Perf. Stem*, rĕx-, *Sup. Stem*, rect-.

Indicative Mood.\*

Present Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL
rĕg-ō, I rule	rĕg-īmūs, we rule
rĕg-īs, thou rulest.	rĕg-ītīs, ye rule
rĕg-īt, he rules	rĕg-unt, they rule

Future Simple Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

rĕg-am, I shall	} rule	rĕg-ēmūs, we shall	} rule
rĕg-ēs, thou wilt		rĕg-ētīs, ye will	
rĕg-ēt, he will		rĕg-ent, they will	

Imperfect Tense (*Pres. Stem* with ē).

rĕg-ē-bam, I was	} ruling	rĕg-ē-bāmūs, we were	} ruling
rĕg-ē-bās, thou wast		rĕg-ē-bātīs, ye were	
rĕg-ē-bāt, he was		rĕg-ē-bant, they were	

Perfect Tense (*Perf. Stem*).

rĕx-ī, I have †	} ruled	rĕx-īmūs, we have	} ruled
rĕx-istī, thou hast		rĕx-istīs, ye have	
rĕx-īt, he has		rĕx-ērunt } they have	

† or, I ruled, thou ruledst, &c.

or -ĕrĕ }

Future Perfect Tense (*Perf. Stem*).

rĕx-ērō, I shall	} have ruled	rĕx-ērimūs, we shall	} have ruled
rĕx-ēris, thou wilt		rĕx-ēritīs, ye will	
rĕx-ērit, he will		rĕx-ērint, they will	

Pluperfect Tense (*Perf. Stem*).

rĕx-eram, I had	} ruled	rĕx-eramūs, we had	} ruled
rĕx-ērās, thou hadst		rĕx-ērātīs, ye had	
rĕx-ērāt, he had		rĕx-erant, they had	

\* *Note*.—The Tense-endings are the same as in *Moneo*, except in the Present and Future Simple.

- 26 (B).** Learn the Principal Parts (p. 44) of
- |                  |                  |                    |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <b>Duco.</b>  | 2. <b>Cingo.</b> | 3. <b>Frango.</b>  |
| 4. <b>Vinco.</b> | 5. <b>Mitto.</b> | 6. <b>Defendo.</b> |
2. Find their Stems, and conjugate them like *Rego*.  
 3. Give all the 3rd Persons—(1) Singular, and  
 (2) Plural, with the English.
- 

- 26 (C).** 1. *Titus omnem equitatum mittit.*  
 2. *Hostes montem cinxerunt.*  
 3. *Praesidium castra defendebat.*  
 4. *Consules Gallos vicerint.*  
 5. *Servus sagittam franget.*  
 6. *Caesar ingentes copias duxerat.*
1. A broad river surrounds the town.  
 2. Our cavalry will defend the gates.  
 3. Your armies were conquering the Cimbri.  
 4. The sea had broken the ships.  
 5. Swift horses will have drawn the chariots.  
 6. The senate has sent a lieutenant.
- 

- 26 (D).** 1. *Cives urbem moenibus altis cinxerant.*  
 2. *Titus spes Gallorum crebris bellis fregit.*  
 3. *Frater sororem teneram gladio defendet.*  
 4. *Caesar Senones acri pugna vicit.*  
 5. *Amicus innocentis pueri equum ducebat.*  
 6. *Oppida Cantii naves celerrimas miserint.*
1. The Gauls were surrounding the camp of Caesar.  
 2. All the sailors had defended the harbour with swift ships.  
 3. Our soldiers will have conquered the armies of the enemy (*pl.*)  
 4. They have broken the gates of the high city with heavy blows.  
 5. The consul leads the army of faithful citizens.  
 6. The leader of the Senones will send hostages.



## 27 (A). ACTIVE VOICE.

aud-īō, audī-rē, audiv-i, audīt-um, I hear.

*Pres. Stem*, audi-; *Perf. Stem*, audiv-; *Sup. Stem*, audīt-

## Indicative Mood.\*

Present Tense (*Clipt Stem*).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
aud-īō, I hear	aud-īmūs, we hear
aud-īs, thou hearest	aud-ītīs, ye hear
aud-īt, he hears	aud-iunt, they hear

Future Simple Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

audī-am, I shall	} hear	audī-ēmūs, we shall	} hear
audī-ēs, thou wilt		audī-ētīs, ye will	
audī-ēt, he will		audī-ent, they will	

Imperfect Tense (*Pres. Stem*, with ē).

audī-ē-bam, I was	} hearing	audī-ē-bāmūs, we were	} hearing
audī-ē-bās, thou wast		audī-ē-bātīs, ye were	
audī-ē-bāt, he was		audī-ē-bant, they were	

Perfect Tense (*Perf. Stem*).

audiv-i, I have†	} heard	audiv-īmūs, we have	} heard
audiv-istī, thou hast		audiv-istīs, ye have	
audiv-īt, he has		audiv-ērunt or -ērē	

† or, I heard, thou heardest, &amp;c.

Future Perfect Tense (*Perf. Stem*).

audiv-ērō, I shall	} have heard	audiv-ērimūs, we shall	} have heard
audiv-ēris, thou wilt		audiv-ēritīs, ye will	
audiv-ērīt, he will		audiv-ērint, they will	

Pluperfect Tense (*Perf. Stem*).

audiv-ēram, I had	} heard	audiv-ērāmūs, we had	} heard
audiv-ērās, thou hadst		audiv-ērātīs, ye had	
audiv-ērāt, he had		audiv-ērant, they had	

\* Note.—The Endings are the same as in Rego, except in the Present. Rego and Audio add -e to the Present Stem in the Imperfect.

- 87 (B).** 1. Learn the Principal Parts (p. 45) of  
 1. **Finio.** 2. **Munio.** 3. **Punio.**  
 4. **Custodio.** 5. **Impedio.** 6. **Aperio.**  
 2. Find their Stems, and conjugate them like **Audio.**  
 3. Give all the 3rd Persons—(1) Singular, and  
 (2) Plural, with the English.

- 27 (C).** 1. **Magister malos pueros puniet.**  
 2. **Milites fortes moenia custodiunt.**  
 3. **Caesar castra muniverat.**  
 4. **Onera magna servos impediabant.**  
 5. **Pax bellum finiverit.**  
 6. **Cives boni arbitros audiunt.**  
 1. The Cimbri were fortifying the towns.  
 2. Our cavalry has hindered the enemy.  
 3. Titus finished the fierce battle.  
 4. A lieutenant had punished the timid soldier.  
 5. The patient boys will open the book.  
 6. The prudent leaders will have guarded the hostages.

- 27 (D).** 1. **Parvus puer oves domini custodiverat.**  
 2. **Boni cives urbem moenibus altis muniverint.**  
 3. **Consul liberos civium innocentium puniebat.**  
 4. **Niger servus portas urbis Gallis aperuit.**  
 5. **Maria adventum hostium nostrorum impediunt.**  
 6. **Puer nomina virorum clarissimorum audiet.**  
 1. Caesar fortifies the citadel with high towers.  
 2. The brave sailors will guard the bridge with ships.  
 3. The friend of the cruel lord punished the sick slave.  
 4. The Gauls had hindered the army of Caesar with frequent stones. [Titus.  
 5. The Cimbri will open the gates of the town to  
 6. The sister of the sailor was finishing the long net.

## 28 (A.)

## Indicative Mood.

Pres. Stem.		Present Tense.			
1. Am-	ō ās āt āmūs ātīs ant	1. I love, &c.			
2. Mōn-	ēō ēs ēt ēmūs ētīs ent	2. I advise, &c.			
3. Rĕg-	ō īs īt īmūs ītīs unt	3. I rule, &c.			
4. Aud-	īō īs īt īmūs ītīs iunt	4. I hear, &c.			

Pres. Stem.		Future Simple Tense.			
1. Amā-	bō bīs	3. Rĕg-	am, I shall ēs, thou wilt	1. love	
2. Mōnē-	bīt bīmūs bītīs bunt	4. Audī-	ēt, he will ēmūs, we shall ētīs, ye will ent, they will	2. advise	
				3. rule	
				4. hear	

Pres. Stem.		Imperfect Tense.			
1. Amā-	bam,	I was		1. loving	
2. Mōnē-	bās,	thou wast		2. advising	
3. Rĕg-ē-	bāt,	he was		3. ruling	
4. Audī-ē-	bāmūs,	we were		4. hearing	
	bātīs,	ye were			
	bant,	they were			

Perf. Stem.	Perf.	Fut. Perf.	Pluperf.	
1. Amāv-	ī	ērō	ēram	1. loved
2. Mōnū-	istī	ērīs	ērās	2. advised
3. Rex-	īt	ērīt	ērāt	3. ruled
4. Audīv-	īmūs	ērīmūs	ērāmūs	4. heard
	istīs	ērītīs	ērātīs	
	ērunt	ērīnt	ērant	
	or ērē			

**28 (B).** Repeat the Principal Parts, and conjugate the Indicative Mood of any Verbs in B (24—27).

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- 28 (C).** 1. Bonus frater sororem parvam docuit.  
 2. Currus celerrimi equos fortiores habebant.  
 3. Domini potentissimi servos miserrimos puniverint.  
 4. Hostes vestri latos agros vastaverant.  
 5. Feroces Cimbri exercitum magnum ducent.  
 6. Magistri patientes puerum felicissimum laudabunt.
1. The patient slaves will carry the heaviest burdens.  
 2. The strong man will break a harder dart.  
 3. Prudent men have sent more beautiful books.  
 4. Fierce Gauls had attacked the firmest citadels.  
 5. The swiftest ships surrounded the great harbour.  
 6. Peace will have ended the sad war.
- 

- 28 (D).** 1. Consules urbem moenibus altis muniebant.  
 2. Galba rem civibus miserrimis nuntiat.  
 3. Dux fortis milites timidos voce magna terruerat.  
 4. Fabri dentes animalium ferocium timebunt.  
 5. Velocius telum caput Galbae vulneravit.  
 6. Nautae naves funibus longissimis tenuerint.
1. Swifter rivers will hinder the march of the Cimbri.  
 2. The sad citizens had opened the gates of the city.  
 3. The garrison will have defended the town with stones.  
 4. Our soldiers have conquered the armies of the enemy.  
 5. A small victory affords great hope to the leader  
 6. Good leaders will guard the gates of the city.

29 (A). **Conjunctive Mood.\***

<i>Clipt Stem. Pres. Stem. Present Tense (may).</i>			
1. Am-em Am-ēs Am-ēt Am-ēmūs Am-ētīs Am-ēnt	2. Mōnč-  3. Rēg-  4. Audi-	am, I may† ās, thou mayst āt, he may āmus, we may ātīs, ye may ant, they may	1. love 2. advise 3. rule 4. hear
† or, May I, mayst thou, &c.			
<i>Pres. Stem. Imperfect Tense (might or should).</i>			
1. Amā- 2. Mōnč- 3. Rēg-č- 4. Audi-	rem, rēs, rēt rēmūs, rētīs, rent,	I might thou might† he might we might ye might they might	1. love 2. advise 3. rule 4. hear
<i>Perf. Stem. Perfect Tense (may have).</i>			
1. Amāv- 2. Mōnč- 3. Rēx- 4. Audiv-	ērīm, ēris, ērīt, ērīmūs, ērītīs, ērīnt,	I may have thou mayst have he may have we may have ye may have they may have	1. loved 2. advised 3. ruled 4. heard
<i>Perf. Stem. Pluperfect Tense (should or might have).</i>			
1. Amāv- 2. Mōnč- 3. Rēx- 4. Audiv-	issem, issēs, issēt, issēmūs, issētīs, issent,	I should have thou wouldst have he would have we should have ye would have they would have	1. loved 2. advised 3. ruled 4. heard

\* Called Subjunctive when subjoined to another Verb.

29 (B). 1. Learn the Principal Parts (p. 45) of

- |           |             |             |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Pugno. | 2. Do.      | 3. Instruo. |
| 4. Video. | 5. Claudio. | 6. Venio.   |

2. Say to which Conjugation each belongs, and give the Stems.

3. Give all the 3rd Persons (1) Singular, and (2) Plural, of the Indicative and Conjunctive, with the English.

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29 (C). *Rule 5.* The Conjunctions *ut, that, nō, lest*, take the Subjunctive.

1. Puer venit, ut videat.
2. Hostes pugnabunt, ut vincant.
3. Cives timebant, ne pugnarent.
4. Aciem instruit, ut pugnet.
5. Magister pueros malos punivisset.
6. Mare naves magnas freget.

1. We will come, that we may hear.
  2. They were fighting, that they might conquer.
  3. He had come, that he might see.
  4. We feared, lest ye might come.
  5. Chariots would have surrounded the city.
  6. The arrows may have frightened the enemy.
- 

29 (D). Dux milites laudat, ut vincat.

2. Caesar equitatum misit, ut agros nostros vastet.
3. Galli agmina ducebant, ut Romam cingerent.
4. Cives portas clausurunt, ne hostes urbem oppugnant.
5. Titus praesidium misisset, ut castra defenderet.
5. Copias magnas instruxerant, ne hostes venirent.

# 58 THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS—ACTIVE VOICE.

1. The lieutenant was coming, that he might announce the victory.
2. The Cimbri fear, lest Caesar may attack the villages.
3. The Gauls came, that they might see the city.
4. Ships will come, that they may guard the bridge.
5. They would have fought, that they might conquer.
6. The Senones have given hostages, lest Titus may lay-waste the fields.

## 30 (A). Imperative Mood (*Clift Stem*).

	PRESENT TENSE.	FUTURE TENSE.
S. 2.	Am-ā, love thou	Am-ātō, thou must
3.		ātō, he must
P. 2.	ātě, love ye	ātōtě, ye must
3.		antō, they must
S. 2.	Mön-ē, advise thou	Mön-ētō, thou must
3.		ētō, he must
P. 2.	ětě, advise ye	ětōtě, ye must
3.		entō, they must
S. 2.	Rěg-ě, rule thou	Rěg-ītō, thou must
3.		ītō, he must
P. 2.	ītě, rule ye	ītōtě, ye must
3.		untō, they must
S. 2.	Aud-ī, hear thou	Aud-ītō, thou must
3.		ītō, he must
P. 2.	itě, hear ye	ītōtě, ye must
3.		ĩuntō, they must

*Note.*—Duco, dico, and facio, drop ě in the Imperative Present 2nd Pers. Sing., and make *duc*, *dic*, and *fac*.

**30 (B).** Say the Imperative Mood of any of the Verbs in B (24—29).

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**30 (C).** 1. Pueri, amate fratres vestros.

2. Magister puerum moneto.
3. Urbem vestram munitote, cives.
4. Hostes bellum finiunto.
5. Castra defendite, milites.
6. Aciem duplicem instruunto.

1. Hear ye, O slaves.
  2. Soldiers, break ye your darts.
  3. The master must teach the boys.
  4. Come thou, O Titus.
  5. Announce ye the thing to your leader.
  6. They must guard the sacred citadel.
- 

**30 (D).** 1. Venite, ut pugnam videatis.

2. Portas clauditote, ne Galli oppidum vastent.
3. Duplicem aciem instrue, ut urbem defendas.
4. Servum moneto, ut portas claudat.
5. Portum tenete, ne mare naves frangat.
6. Cives pugnanto, ut Gallos vincant.

1. Fight thou, that thou mayst conquer.
2. Ye must fortify the town, lest Caesar may come.
3. Send ye Galba, that he may hold the mountain.
4. Masters must punish bad boys.
5. Thou must praise the soldier, that he may fight.
6. They must come that they may hear.



## 31 (A).

**VERB INFINITIVE.**  
**Infinitive Mood.**

<i>Pres. Stem.</i>		<i>Pres. &amp; Imperf.</i>	<i>Perf. Stem.</i>	<i>Perf. &amp; Pluperf.</i>	
1. Amā-	<b>rě, to</b>	1. love	1. Amāv-	<b>issě,</b> <b>to have</b>	1. loved
2. Mönē-		2. advise	2. Mönŭ-		2. advised
3. Rěg-ě-		3. rule	3. Rěx-		3. ruled
4. Audī-		4. hear	4. Audiv-		4. heard
<i>Sup. Stem.</i>		<i>Future.</i>			
1. Amāt-		<b>-ŭrŭs essě, to be about to</b>			1. love
2. Mönīt-					2. advise
3. Rect-					3. rule
4. Audīt-					4. hear
<b>Gerund (like Bellum).</b>					
1. Am-and-		um, —	1. loving		
2. Mön-end-		ī, of	2. advising		
3. Rěg-end-		ō, to	3. ruling		
4. Aud-ŭend-		ō, by	4. hearing		
<i>Sup. Stem.</i>	<i>Supine in -um.</i>	<i>Sup. Stem.</i>	<i>Supine in -u.</i>		
1. Amāt-	<b>um, to</b>	1. love	1. Amāt-	<b>ŭ,</b> <b>to be</b>	1. loved
2. Mönīt-		2. advise	2. Mönīt-		2. advised
3. Rect-		3. rule	3. Rect-		3. ruled
4. Audīt-		4. hear	4. Audīt-		4. heard
<b>Participles.</b>					
<i>Present (like Ingens).</i>		<i>Sup. Stem.</i>	<i>Future (like Bonus).</i>		
1. Am-ans, lov-ing		1. Amāt-	<b>ŭrŭs,</b> <b>about to</b>	1. love	
2. Mön-ens, advis-ing		2. Mönīt-		2. advise	
3. Rěg-ens, rul-ing		3. Rect-		3. rule	
4. Aud-ŭens, hear-ing		4. Audīt-		4. hear	

- 31 (B). 1. Learn the Principal Parts (p. 45) of  
 1. *Paro.*                      2. *Jubeo.*                      3. *Pono.*  
 4. *Gero.*                      5. *Occido.*                      6. *Constituo.*  
 2. Give all the 3rd Persons (1) Singular, and  
 (2) Plural.  
 3. Repeat the Verb Infinitive of any Verbs in  
 B (24—31).
- 

- 31 (C). *Rule 6.* The Infinitive carries on the construction of a Verb or Adjective.  
 1. *Consul castra ponere parat.*  
 2. *Caesar aciem instruere parabat.*  
 3. *Dominus servum portas aperire jusserat.*  
 4. *Duces bellum gerere constituerunt.*  
 5. *Consules aciem cingere montem jubent.*  
 6. *Cimbri pugnare timuerant.*  
 1. The master orders the boy to come.  
 2. The slave was fearing to carry the burden.  
 3. Our leader ordered the soldier to kill the hostage.  
 4. The enemy (*pl.*) prepared to assault the village.  
 5. Galba determined to lay waste the plain.  
 6. The senate had determined to wage war.
- 

- 31 (D). 1. *Praesidium portas castrorum custodire paraverat.*  
 2. *Concilium urbem moenibus defendere constituit.*  
 3. *Dux legatum victoriam civibus nuntiare jubebit.*  
 4. *Caesar Gallos gladiis occidere paravit.*  
 5. *Consul urbem muro altissimo cingere constituet.*  
 6. *Galli obsides Caesari dare timent.*  
 1. The lord ordered the slaves to draw the  
     waggon.  
 2. The citizens determine to fortify the town with  
     towers

3. The forces of the Cimbri will prepare to pitch the camp.
4. The Gauls had prepared to break the gates of the city.
5. The Senones were preparing to give hostages to Caesar.
6. Titus determined to lay waste the fields with fire.

### Questions on the Active Voice.

- 32 (A).** 1. How many Conjugations are there, and how are they distinguished? Give examples.
2. Name the Principal Parts of a Verb Active. Give examples.
3. How many Stems have Verbs, and how may they be found?
4. Which Tenses are formed with the Present (or Clipt) Stem, and which with the Perfect Stem?
5. Give the Signs of the Tenses in the Indicative and Conjunctive Mood.
6. What is the difference between a Transitive and an Intransitive (or Neuter) Verb? Give examples.
7. Repeat the whole of the Active Voice of the Four Conjugations.

- 32 (B).** 1. Give the 3rd Persons (1) Singular, and (2) Plural of the Indicative and Conjunctive of any Verbs in B (24—31).
2. Say the Imperative and Infinitive Moods of
1. **Nuntio.** 2. **Habeo.** 3. **Cingo.** 4. **Punio.**  
 5. **Do.** 6. **Video.** 7. **Duco.** 8. **Venio.**
3. What Mood do *ut*, *that*, and *ne*, *lest*, govern?
4. Give the rule for the use of the Infinitive.

- 82 (C). 1. Magister prudens malos pueros puniet.  
 2. Galli pugnauerunt, ut Caesarem vincerent.  
 3. Bellum parate, ut pacem habeatis.  
 4. Hostes tela mittere paraverant, ut ducem nostrum vulnerarent.  
 5. Galba milites castra ponere iussit.  
 6. Praesidium venisset, ut oppidum custodiret.
1. The boys will come, that they may see the battle.  
 2. The lord will have praised the faithful slaves.  
 3. The sailors were fearing, lest the sea might break the small ship.  
 4. An immense army had held the broad plain.  
 5. Caesar determined to finish the long war.  
 6. O master, come, that thou mayst teach the boy.

- 82 (D). 1. Titus castra praesidio defendere constituit.  
 2. Caesar copias ducebat, ut urbes pulcherrimas Gallorum vastaret. [venirent.  
 3. Senatus portas castrorum clausit, ne hostes  
 4. Dux legatum mittet, ut rem Caesari nuntiet.  
 5. Plebes urbem moenibus munire paraverat.  
 6. Cives, urbem vestram muro cingitote, ne hostes oppugnent.
1. Caesar will wage war, that he may frighten the Cimbri.  
 2. The Senones would have given hostages to Titus.  
 3. The Gaul had feared, lest Caesar might kill the leader with a sword.  
 4. The enemy (*pl.*) were drawing up an immense army (in line), that they might hinder the approach of Titus.  
 5. O slave, come thou, that thou mayst carry the heavy burden.  
 6. The consul will fear to open the gates of the citadel.

## 33 (A).

## PASSIVE VOICE.

Indic. Pres. Infin. Pres. Partic. Perf.

*Principal Parts*, **ăm-ör**, **ămā-ri**, **ămāt-ūs**, **I am loved**.

## Indicative Mood.

Present Tense (*Clipt Stem*).

## SINGULAR.

ăm-ör, I am loved  
 ăm-arīs, \* thou art loved  
 ăm-ātūr, he is loved

## PLURAL.

ăm-āmūr, we are loved  
 ăm-āmīnī, ye are loved  
 ăm-antūr, they are loved

Future Simple Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

ămā-bör, I shall be	} loved	ămā-bīmūr, we shall be	} loved
ămā-bērīs, * thou wilt be		ămā-bīmīnī, ye will be	
ămā-bītūr, he will be		ămā-buntūr, they will be	

Imperfect Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

ămā-bār, I was	} being loved	ămā-bāmūr, we were	} being loved
ămā-bārīs, * thou wast		ămā-bāmīnī, ye were	
ămā-bātūr, he was		ămā-bantūr, they were	

Perfect Tense (*Supine Stem*).

ămāt-ūs † sum, I was†	} loved	ămāt-ī sūmūs, we were	} loved
ămāt-ūs ēs, thou wast		ămāt-ī estīs, ye were	
ămāt-ūs ěst, he was		ămāt-ī sunt, they were	

† or, I have been, thou hast been, &amp;c.

Future Perfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

ămāt-ūs ērō, I shall	} have been loved	ămāt-ī ērīmūs, we shall	} have been loved
ămāt-ūs ērīs, thou wilt		ămāt-ī ērītīs, ye will	
ămāt-ūs ērīt, he will		ămāt-ī ērunt, they will	

Pluperfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

ămāt-ūs eram, I had	} been loved	ămāt-ī ērāmūs, we had	} been loved
ămāt-ūs ērās, thou hadst		ămāt-ī ērātīs, ye had	
ămāt-ūs ērāt, he had		ămāt-ī ērant, they had	

\* -is, or -e. † Amatus is declined like Bonus, and agrees with its Nominative in Gender, Number, and Case

**33 (B).** 1. Conjugate like *Amor* the Passive of:—

- |                    |                    |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <b>Laudo.</b>   | 2. <b>Porto.</b>   | 3. <b>Vasto.</b>  |
| 4. <b>Vulnero.</b> | 5. <b>Oppugno.</b> | 6. <b>Nuntio.</b> |

2. Give all the 3rd Persons—(1) Singular, and (2) Plural, with the English.

**33 (C)** *Rule 7.*—The Ablative of the Agent, By whom? requires the Preposition **a** or **ab**\* (by) before it.

1. Bonus puer laudatur.
2. Agri feraces vastabantur.
3. Magnum onus portabitur.
4. Res nuntiatae erant.
5. Oppida magna a Tito oppugnata sunt.
6. Cives timidi ab hostibus vulnerati erunt.

1. Caesar will be praised.
2. The danger was being announced.
3. The fair city had been assaulted.
4. Our fields will have been laid-waste.
5. A very heavy burden is carried by the horse.
6. Your friend has been wounded by the Gauls.

**33 (D).** 1. Impetus curruum a Caesare laudabatur.

2. Moenia vestra ab exercitu Senonum oppugnantur.
3. Longa retia a servis portata erant.
4. Milites nostri ictibus hostium vulnerati sunt.
5. Pernicies aciei civibus miseris nuntiata erit.
6. Urbs pulcherrima igne vastabitur.

1. The camp of the Cimbri will have been assaulted by Galba.
2. Small shields were carried by the soldiers of Titus.
3. The approach of the Gauls is announced to Caesar.
4. Faithful slaves have been praised by the lords.
5. The sick hostage had been wounded by the garrison.
6. The great plain will be laid-waste by the cavalry.

\* **a** is generally used before a Consonant and **ab** before a Vowel, or *h*.

## 34 (A).

## PASSIVE VOICE.

mön-ěör, mönē-rī, mönīt-ūs, I am advised.

## Indicative Mood.†

Present Tense (*Clipt Stem*).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mön-ěör, I am advised	mön-ēmūr, we are advised
mön-ērīs, * thou art advised	mön-ēmīnī, ye are advised
mön-ētūr, he is advised	mön-entūr, they are advised

Future Simple Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

mönē-bör, I shall be	} advised	mönē-bīmūr, we shall be	} advised
mönē-bērīs, * thou wilt be		mönē-bīmīnī, ye will be	
mönē-bītūr, he will be		mönē-buntūr, they will be	

Imperfect Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

mönē-bār, I was	} being advised.	mönē-bāmūr, we were	} being advised
mönē-bārīs, * thou wast		mönē-bāmīnī, ye were	
mönē-bātūr, he was		mönē-bantūr, they were	

Perfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

mönīt-ūs sum, I was †	} advised	mönīt-ī sūmūs, we were	} advised
mönīt-ūs ēs, thou wast		mönīt-ī estīs, ye were	
mönīt-ūs est, he was		mönīt-ī sunt, they were	

† or, I have been, thou hast been, &amp;c.

Future Perfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

mönīt-ūs ērō, I shall	} have been advised	mönīt-ī ērīmūs, we shall	} have been advised
mönīt-ūs ērīs, thou wilt		mönīt-ī ērītīs, ye will	
mönīt-ūs ērīt, he will		mönīt-ī ērunt, they will	

Pluperfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

mönīt-ūs eram, I had	} been advised	mönīt-ī ērāmūs, we had	} been advised
mönīt-ūs ērās, thou hadst		mönīt-ī ērātīs, ye had	
mönīt-ūs ērāt, he had		mönīt-ī ērant, they had	

\* -is or -e.

† Note. —The Tense-endings are the same as in Amor, except in the Present

**34 (B).** 1. Conjugate like *Moneor* the Passive of:—

- |                   |                  |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>Terreo.</i> | 2. <i>Doceo.</i> | 3. <i>Teneo.</i> |
| 4. <i>Timeo.*</i> | 5. <i>Video.</i> | 6. <i>Jubeo.</i> |

2. Give all the 3rd Persons—(1) Singular, and (2) Plural, with the English.

**34 (C).** 1. *Timidus miles terrebitur.*

2. *Potentes domini timentur.*

3. *Felices pueri docti sunt.*

4. *Pulchrae naves visae erant.*

5. *Mali servi moniti erunt.*

6. *Mons a Tito tenebatur.*

1. Caesar will be feared.

2. The camp had been held.

3. The swift horses have been frightened.

4. Immense forces are seen.

5. The good children were being taught by the master.

6. The son-in-law is ordered by the father-in-law.

**34 (D).** 1. *Castra Caesaris firmo praesidio tenebuntur.*

2. *Moenia Romae a ducibus Gallorum visa sunt.*

3. *Titus ab omnibus hostibus timebatur.*

4. *Acies ingens specie pugnae territa erat.*

5. *Tristis puer a magistro prudenti monitus erit.*

6. *Pulchra soror a fratre docebitur.*

1. The cruel consul is feared by the hostages.

2. Your sisters were frightened by the teeth of the fierce animals.

3. The bridges had been held by the brave citizens.

4. The harbours of Kent will be seen by the sailors or the enemy.

5. The man had been advised by the faithful friend.

6. The children of the judge will have been taught by Galba.

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\* Verbs which have no Supine are wanting in Supine Stem Tenses.



## 35 (A). PASSIVE VOICE.

rĕg-ŏr, rĕg-i, rect-ŭs, I am ruled.

Indicative Mood.†

Present Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
rĕg-ŏr, I am ruled		rĕg-ĭmŭr, we are ruled
rĕg-ĕrĭs, * thou art ruled		rĕg-ĭmĭnĭ, ye are ruled
rĕg-ĭtŭr, he is ruled		rĕg-untŭr, they are ruled

Future Simple Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

rĕg-ār, I shall be	} ruled	rĕg-ēmŭr, we shall be	} ruled
rĕg-ĕrĭs, * thou wilt be		rĕg-ēmĭnĭ, ye will be	
rĕg-ētŭr, he will be		rĕg-entŭr, they will be	

Imperfect Tense (*Pres. Stem*, with *ĕ*).

rĕg-ĕ-bār, I was	} being ruled	rĕg-ĕ-bāmŭr, we were	} being ruled
rĕg-ĕ-bārĭs, * thou wast		rĕg-ĕ-bāmĭnĭ, ye were	
rĕg-ĕ-bātŭr, he was		rĕg-ĕ-bantŭr, they were	

Perfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

rect-ŭs sum, I was†	} ruled	rect-ĭ sŭmŭs, we were	} ruled
rect-ŭs ĕs, thou wast		rect-ĭ estĭs, ye were	
rect-ŭs est, he was		rect-ĭ sunt, they were	

† or, I have been, thou hast been, &amp;c.

Future Perfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

rect-ŭs ĕrō, I shall	} have been ruled	rect-ĭ ĕrĭmŭs, we shall	} have been ruled
rect-ŭs ĕrĭs, thou wilt		rect-ĭ ĕrĭtĭs, ye will	
rect-ŭs ĕrĭt, he will		rect-ĭ ĕrunt, they will	

Pluperfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

rect-ŭs ĕram, I had	} been ruled	rect-ĭ ĕrāmŭs, we had	} been ruled
rect-ŭs ĕrās, thou hadst		rect-ĭ ĕrātĭs, ye had	
rect-ŭs ĕrāt, he had		rect-ĭ ĕrant, they had	

\* -is or -e.

† Note.—The Tense-endings are the same as in Moneor, except in the Present and Future

**35 (B).** 1. Conjugate like Regor the Passive of:—

- |                  |                  |                    |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <b>Duco.</b>  | 2. <b>Cingo.</b> | 3. <b>Frango.</b>  |
| 4. <b>Vinco.</b> | 5. <b>Mitto.</b> | 6. <b>Defendo.</b> |

2. Give all the 3rd Persons—(1) Singular, and (2) Plural, with the English.

---

**35 (C).** 1. Mons ab hostibus cingebatur.

2. Equitatus omnis a Tito mittitur.

3. Castra nostra defensa sunt.

4. Sagitta a servo frangetur.

5. Copiae ingentes a Caesare ductae erant.

6. Galli a consulibus victi erunt.

1. The swifter chariot had been broken.

2. The town is surrounded by a broad river.

3. The gates were being defended by the cavalry.

4. Your armies will be conquered by the Cimbri.

5. The heavy waggons will have been drawn.

6. A lieutenant has been sent by the leader.

---

**35 (D).** 1. Roma moenibus altis cincta erat.

2. Soror militis telis Titi defendetur.

3. Galli a Caesare magna perniciæ victi sunt.

4. Carri Senonum ab equis celerrimis ducebantur.

5. Magnae naves a civibus missae erant.

6. Spes Gallorum adventu Caesaris fractae erunt.

1. The camp of Caesar had been surrounded by the Gauls.

2. Your harbours had been defended with swift ships.

3. The armies (in line) of the enemy (*pl.*) will have been conquered by our soldiers.

4. The gates of the strongest cities will be broken by hard blows.

5. An army of faithful citizens is led by the consul.

6. Hostages were being sent by the fierce Cimbri.

## 36 (A).

## PASSIVE VOICE.

aud-ŷōr, audī-rī, audīt-ūs, I am heard.

Indicative Mood.†

Present Tense (*Clipt Stem*).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
aud-ŷōr, I am heard	aud-īmūr, we are heard
aud-īrīs, * thou art heard	aud-īmīnī, ye are heard
aud-ītūr, he is heard	aud-īuntūr, they are heard

Future Simple Tense (*Pres. Stem*).

audī-ār, I shall be	} heard	audī-ēmūr, we shall be	} heard
audī-ērīs, * thou wilt be		audī-ēmīnī, ye will be	
audī-ētūr, he will be		audī-entūr, they will be	

Imperfect Tense (*Pres. Stem* with ē).

audī-ē-bār, I was	} being heard	audī-ē-bāmūr, we were	} being heard
audī-ē-bārīs, * thou wast		audī-ē-bāmīnī, ye were	
audī-ē-bātūr, he was		audī-ē-bantūr, they were	

Perfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

audīt-ūs sum, I was†	} heard	audīt-ī sūmūs, we were	} heard
audīt-ūs ēs, thou wast		audīt-ī estīs, ye were	
audīt-ūs est, he was		audīt-ī sunt, they were	

† or, I have been, thou hast been, &amp;c.

Future Perfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

audīt-ūs ērō, I shall	} have been heard	audīt-ī ērīmūs, we shall	} have been heard
audīt-ūs ērīs, thou wilt		audīt-ī ērītīs, ye will	
audīt-ūs ērīt, he will		audīt-ī ērunt, they will	

Pluperfect Tense (*Sup. Stem*).

audīt-ūs ēram, I had	} been heard	audīt-ī ērāmūs, we had	} been heard
audīt-ūs ērās, thou hadst		audīt-ī ērātīs, ye had	
audīt-ūs ērāt, he had		audīt-ī ērant, they had	

\* -is or -e.

† *Note*.—The Tense-endings are the same as in Regor, except in the Present.

**36 (B).** 1. Conjugate like Audior the Passive of:—

- |              |             |            |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Finio.    | 2. Munio.   | 3. Punio.  |
| 4. Custodio. | 5. Impedio. | 6. Aperio. |

2. Give all the 3rd Persons—(1) Singular, and (2) Plural, with the English.

**36 (C).** 1. Mali pueri a magistro punientur.

2. Moenia nostra a militibus custodiuntur.

3. Castra vestra a Caesare munita erant.

4. Servi patientiores oneribus impediabantur.

5. Bellum gravissimum finitum erit.

6. Portae ingentes a servis apertae sunt.

1. Great towns were being fortified by the Cimbri.

2. The chariots have been hindered by our cavalry.

3. A very fierce battle was finished by Caesar.

4. The hostages will be guarded by prudent leaders.

5. The timid soldier had been punished by the

6. The small book will be opened. [lieutenant.

**36 (D).** 1. Urbs nostra altissimis turribus muniatur.

2. Oves domini a parvo puero custoditae erant.

3. Liberi civium innocentium a consule puniebantur.

4. Portae urbis a malo cive hostibus aperiuntur.

5. Adventus hostium nostrorum flumine latissime impeditur.

6. Vox ducis clarissimi a militibus audita erit.

1. The citadel of Rome was fortified with stronger ramparts.

2. The harbour is guarded by the more faithful citizens.

3. The sick slave has been punished by the cruel lord.

4. The march of the army had been hindered by very frequent stones.

5. The gate will have been opened by the consuls.

6. The names of the fairest cities will be heard by the leader.

## 37 (A).

## Indicative Mood.

<i>Pres. Stem.</i>		Present Tense ( <i>am</i> ).	
1. Am-	ör	ārīs* ātūr āmūr āmīnī antūr	I am loved
2. Mön-ēör	ērīs	ētūr ēmūr ēmīnī entūr	I am advised
3. Rēg-ör	ērīs	ītūr імūr імīnī untūr	I am ruled
4. Aud-īör	irīs	ītūr імūr імīnī iuntūr	I am heard

  

<i>Pres. Stem.</i>		Future Simple Tense ( <i>shall or will be</i> ).	
1. Amā-	bör bērīs(ě)	3. Rēg-är, ērīs(ě),	I shall be thou wilt be
2. Mönē-	bitūr bīmūr bīmīnī buntūr	4. Audi-ētūr, ēmūr, ēmīnī, entūr,	he will be we shall be ye will be they will be
			1. loved 2. advised 3. ruled 4. heard

  

<i>Pres. Stem.</i>		Imperfect Tense ( <i>was being</i> ).	
1. Amā-	bär	I was being	1. loved
2. Mönē-	barīs(ě)	thou wast being	2. advised
3. Rēg-ē-	bātūr	he was being	3. ruled
4. Audi-ē-	bāmūr bāmīnī bantūr	we were being ye were being they were being	4. heard

  

<i>Sup. Stem.</i>	Perfect.	Fut. Perf.	Pluperfect.	
1. Amāt-	ūs sum†	ūs ērō	ūs eram	1. loved
2. Mönīt-	ūs es	ūs ērīs	ūs erās	2. advised
3. Rect-	ūs est	ūs ērīt	ūs erāt	3. ruled
4. Audit-	ī sūmūs ī estīs ī sunt	ī ērīmūs ī ērītīs ī ērunt	ī ērāmūs ī ērātīs ī ērant	4. heard

\* -is or e. † Fui is sometimes used for sum; fuero for ero; fueram for eram.

**37 (B).** Repeat and Conjugate the Indicative Passive of any Verbs in B (24—27).**37 (C).** 1. Patientissimi pueri a magistro laudabantur.

2. Currus celciores a duce videntur.

3. Agri feracissimi ab hostibus vastati erant.

4. Exercitus magnus a Tito ducetur.

5. Servi miserrimi a domino puniti erunt.

6. Triste bellum a Caesare finitum est.

1. The little sister will have been taught by the brother.

2. The heaviest burdens will be carried by the black slaves.

3. A harder dart was being broken by the strong man.

4. More beautiful books have been sent by the father-in-law.

5. The great harbour is surrounded by the swiftest ships.

6. The firmest citadels had been attacked by the fierce Gauls.

**37 (D).** 1. Victoria Caesaris civibus felicissimis nuntiatur.

2. Urbs a consule moenibus altioribus muniatur.

3. Legatus a senatu Caesari missus erat.

4. Ictus lapidum magnorum a militibus timebantur.

5. Dux Senonum telo velociore vulneratus est.

6. Naves celerrimae parvis funibus tentae erunt.

1. The camp of the Senones was being guarded by a firm garrison.

2. The timid soldiers are frightened by the voice of Galba.

3. The march of the Cimbri will be hindered by a very deep river.

4. The gates of the fair city had been opened by the sad citizens.

5. The town will have been defended with a very high wall.

6. The forces of the Gauls have been conquered by the attack of our chariots.

## 38 (A).

## Conjunctive Mood.

<i>Clipt. Stem.</i>		<i>Pres. Stem.</i>	Present Tense ( <i>may be</i> ).	
1. Am-ēr	2. Mönē-	ār,	I may be	1. loved
Am-ērīs(ě)		ārīs(ě),	thou mayst be	
Am-ētūr	3. Rēg-	ātūr,	he may be	2. advised
Am-ēmūr		āmūr,	we may be	3. ruled
Am-ēmīnī		āmīnī,	ye may be	
Am-entūr	4. Audī-	antūr,	they may be	4. heard
<i>Pres. Stem.</i>		Imperfect Tense ( <i>might or should be</i> ).		
1. Amā-	rēr,	I might be		1. loved
	rērīs(ě),	thou mightst be		
2. Mönē-	rētūr,	he might be		2. advised
	rēmūr,	we might be		3. ruled
3. Rēg-ě-	rēmīnī,	ye might be		
4. Audī-	rentūr,	they might be		4. heard
<i>Sup. Stem.</i>		Perfect Tense ( <i>may have been</i> ).		
1. Amāt-	ūs sim,*	I may have been		1. loved
	ūs sīs,	thou mayst have been		
2. Mönīt-	ūs sīt,	he may have been		2. advised
	ī sīmūs,	we may have been		3. ruled
3. Rect-	ī sītīs,	ye may have been		
4. Audīt-	ī sint,	they may have been		4. heard
<i>Sup. Stem.</i>		Pluperfect Tense ( <i>should have been</i> ).		
1. Amāt-	ūs essem,†	I should have been		1. loved
	ūs essēs,	thou wouldst have been		
2. Mönīt-	ūs essēt,	he would have been		2. advised
	ī essēmūs,	we should have been		3. ruled
3. Rect-	ī essētīs,	ye would have been		
4. Audīt-	ī essent,	they would have been		4. heard

\* or, fuerim, &amp;c.

† or, fuissen, &amp;c.

**38 (B).** 1. Say the Conjunctive Passive of:—

- |           |            |          |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. Laudo. | 2. Terreo. | 3. Cingo |
| 4. Vinco. | 5. Punio.  | 6. Do.   |

2. Give all the 3rd Persons—(1) Singular, and (2) Plural, with the English.

---

**38 (C).** 1. Hostes pugnabunt, ne vincantur.

2. Cives timebant, ne vincerentur.

3. Portae claudentur, ne urbs oppugnetur.

4. Acies instructa est, ut oppidum cingatur.

5. Mali pueri puniti essent.

6. Timent ne naves fractae sint.

1. Soldiers fight, that they may be praised.

2. The army attacked the town, that it might be praised by the leader.

3. The cavalry will be sent, lest the camp may be attacked.

4. The mountain was being held, that Caesar might be hindered.

5. The gates have been shut, lest the citizens may be frightened.

6. The faithful slave would have been sent.

---

**38 (D).** 1. Milites a duce laudabuntur, ne vincatur.

2. Equitatus a Tito missus erat, ut agri nostri vastarentur.

3. Cives timebant, ne Roma a Gallis cingeretur.

4. Muri praesidio tenebuntur, ne urbs oppugnetur

5. Scuta parva militibus nostris data essent.

6. Galli timent, ne obsides a Caesare occisi sint.

1. A lieutenant was sent, that the victory might be announced to the senate.

2. Soldiers will come, that the bridge may be guarded.

3. Galba had been sent, that the army might be drawn up.

4. The timid boy fears, lest he may be punished by the master.

5. The Senones gave hostages to Caesar, lest the gates might be broken. [praised.

6. Great wars have been waged, that leaders may be



39 (A). Imperative Mood (*Clift Stem*).

1. Am-	Present Tense. <b>ărē, be thou</b> <b>ămīnī, be ye</b> Future Tense. <b>ătōr, thou must be</b> <b>ătōr, he must be</b> <b>antōr, they must be</b>	1. loved
2. Mön-	Present Tense. <b>ērē, be thou</b> <b>ēmīnī, be ye</b> Future Tense. <b>ētōr, thou must be</b> <b>ētōr, he must be</b> <b>entōr, they must be</b>	2. advised
3. Ręg-	Present Tense. <b>ērē, be thou</b> <b>imīnī, be ye</b> Future Tense. <b>itōr, thou must be</b> <b>itōr, he must be</b> <b>untōr, they must be</b>	3. ruled
4. Aud-	Present Tense. <b>irē, be thou</b> <b>imīnī, be ye</b> Future Tense. <b>itōr, thou must be</b> <b>itōr, he must be</b> <b>iuntōr, they must be</b>	4. heard

39 (B). 1. Say the Imperative Passive of:—

- |                   |                  |                     |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <b>Lando.</b>  | 2. <b>Doceo.</b> | 3. <b>Claudo.</b>   |
| 4. <b>Frango.</b> | 5. <b>Punio.</b> | 6. <b>Custodio.</b> |
- 

39 (C). 1. Monemini, amici.

2. Vir fortis laudator.

3. Portae omnes clauduntor.

4. Bellum tristissimum finitor.

5. Onera gravia a servis portantor.

6. Moenia alta a civibus custodiuntor.

1. O Caesar, be thou praised.

2. Bad boys must be punished.

3. Little Titus must be carried by a slave.

4. Our city must be fortified with towers.

5. The swift arrow must be broken by the soldier.

6. O boys, be ye taught by the master.

---

39 (D). 1. Legatus mittitor, ut victoria recens civibus nuntietur.

2. Monere, Tite, ab amico prudenti.

3. Scuta militibus dantor, ne vulnerentur.

4. Bella geruntor, ne agri vastentur.

5. Oppidum vestrum altioribus muris cingitor.

6. Acies instruuntor, ne urbs ab hostibus cingatur.

1. The voice of the master must be heard by the boys.

2. The victories of Caesar must be announced to the wretched citizen.

3. Be ye advised, lest ye may be punished.

4. The sacred citadel must be guarded, lest it may be attacked by the Gauls.

5. O famous leader, be thou loved by all the soldiers.

6. Our harbours must be defended with very swift ships.

## 40 (A).

## VERB INFINITIVE.

## Infinitive Mood.

<i>Pres. Stem.</i> Present and Imperfect.		
1. Amā-rī, to be loved 2. Mōnē-rī, to be advised 3. Rēg-ī, to be ruled 4. Audī-rī, to be heard		
<i>Sup. Stem.</i> Perfect and Pluperfect.		
1. Amāt- 2. Mōnīt- 3. Rect- 4. Audīt-	ūs* essē, † to have been † like Bonus. † or, fuisse.	1. loved 2. advised 3. ruled 4. heard
<i>Sup. Stem.</i> Future.		
1. Amāt- 2. Mōnīt- 3. Rect- 4. Audīt-	um irī, to be about to be	1. loved 2. advised 3. ruled 4. heard
Participles.		
<i>Sup. Stem.</i> Perfect (like Bonus).		
1. Amāt- 2. Mōnīt- 3. Rect- 4. Audīt-	ūs, ā, um, { being, or having been	1. loved 2. advised 3. ruled 4. heard
<i>Clipt Stem.</i> Gerundive (like Bonus).		
1. Am-and- 2. Mōn-end- 3. Rēg-end- 4. Aud-īend-	ūs, ā, um, meet to be	1. loved 2. advised 3. ruled 4. heard

**40 (B).** Say the Infinitive Passive of **any Verbs** in B (24—31), omitting *Venio*.

**40 (C).** 1. *Caesar pontem muniri jubet.*

2. *Bellum tristissimum paratum esset.*

3. *Consul absens timet, ne exercitus victus sit.*

4. *Signum datum est, ut moenia oppugnarentur.*

5. *Urbs munitur, ne cives terreantur.*

6. *Bellum magnum a Gallis gestum est.*

1. All boys love to be praised.

2. The consuls fought, lest Rome might be conquered.

3. The gates must be shut, that the city may be defended. [praised.

4. Bad slaves will be punished : good (slaves) will be

5. The timid sisters fear, lest the brother may have been killed. [patient animals.

6. Very heavy burdens will have been carried by the

**40 (D).** 1. *Caesar castra altiore muro muniri jussit.*

2. *Scuta militibus data sunt, ne vulnerentur.*

3. *Urbs muro cingētur, ne ab hostibus vastetur.*

4. *Carri mittuntur, ut lapides portent.*

5. *Victoria Caesaris a legato civibus nuntiata erat.*

6. *Caesar montem ab equitatu teneri jubebit, ne iter ab hostibus impediatur.*

1. The absent consul had ordered the gates of the citadel to be shut. [broken.

2. The gates had been opened, lest they might be

3. Good books are given by the masters, that the boys may be taught.

4. A double line-of-battle was drawn up, that the city might be guarded.

5. An immense army will be led by Titus, that the town may be attacked.

6. The camp of the Cimbri was seen by our soldiers.

**41 (A).** Căp-**ī-ō**, căp-**ērē**, cēp-**ī**, capt-**um**, I take, capture.

*Note.*—The Present Stem is Clipt before i, short ēr, and final ē.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

Clipt Stem (Căp-) Tenses.

<i>Ind. Pres.</i>	<i>Conj. Imperf.</i>	<i>Imper. Pres.</i>	<i>Infin. Pres.</i>
Căp- <b>īō</b> <b>Is</b> <b>It</b> <b>Imūs</b> <b>Itīs</b> <b>Iunt</b>	Căp- <b>ē-rem</b> <b>ē-rēs</b> <b>ē-rēt</b> <b>ē-rēmūs</b> <b>ē-rētīs</b> <b>ē-rent</b>	Căp- <b>ē</b> <b>itē</b> ( <i>Future</i> ) Căp- <b>ītō</b> <b>ītōtē</b> <b>īunto</b>	Căp- <b>ērē</b>
Present Stem (Căpī-) Tenses.			
<i>Ind. Fut. Sim.</i>	<i>Ind. Imperf.</i>	<i>Conj. Pres.</i>	<i>Part. Pres.</i>
Căpī- <b>ām</b>	Căpī- <b>ē-bam</b>	Căpī- <b>am</b>	Căpī- <b>ens</b>
Gerund. Căpī- <b>end-um</b> , - <b>ī</b> , - <b>ō</b> .			

### PASSIVE VOICE.

Clipt Stem (Căp-) Tenses.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>Conj. Imperf.</i>	<i>Imper. Pres.</i>	<i>Infin. Pres.</i>
Căp- <b>īōr</b> <b>ērīs</b> <b>ītūr</b> <b>īmūr</b> <b>īmīnī</b> <b>īuntūr</b>	Căp- <b>ē-rēr</b> <b>ē-rērīs</b> <b>ē-rētūr</b> <b>ē-rēmūr</b> <b>ē rēmīnī</b> <b>ē rentūr</b>	Căp- <b>ērē</b> <b>īmīnī</b> ( <i>Future</i> ) Căp- <b>ītōr</b> <b>ītōr</b> <b>īuntor</b>	Căp- <b>ī</b>
Present Stem (Căpī-) Tenses.			
<i>Ind. Fut. Sim.</i>	<i>Ind. Imperf.</i>	<i>Conj. Pres.</i>	<i>Gerundive.</i>
Căpī- <b>ār</b>	Căpī- <b>ē-bār</b>	Căpī- <b>ār</b>	Căpī- <b>end ūs</b>

The Perfect-stem Tenses are like Rego.

# EXERCISES ON THE THIRD CONJUGATION IN -io. 81

- 41 (B).** 1. Learn the Principal Parts (p. 45) of  
 1. **Jacio.**            2. **Facio.**            3. **Conficio.**  
 4. **Interficio.**    5. **Accipio.**       6. **Fugio.**  
 2. Find their Stems, and conjugate them like *Capio*.\*  
 3. Give all the 3rd Persons—(1) Singular, and  
 (2) Plural, of both Voices, with the English.

- 
- 41 (C).** 1. *Hostes tela velocia jaciebant.*  
 2. *Galli signiferum nostrum interficiunt.*  
 3. *Hostis venit, ut impetum faciat.*  
 4. *Animal patiens vulnus gravius acceperat.*  
 5. *Iter longissimum a Caesare confectum est.*  
 6. *Equi fugient, ne ictus accipiant.*  
 1. The Cimbri prepare to make a long journey.  
 2. The consuls are killed by the Gauls.  
 3. The Gauls were fleeing, lest they might be captured.  
 4. A very heavy wound was received by Galba.  
 5. Caesar will finish the great war.  
 6. Great stones are thrown by the enemies.

- 
- 41 (D).** 1. *Cives fugiunt, ne a militibus interficiantur.*  
 2. *Fugite, cives, ne vulnera accipiat.*  
 3. *Pacem faciunt, ne urbs capiatur.*  
 4. *Hostes lapides jaciunt, ut nostros milites vulnerent.*  
 5. *Milites impetum fecerunt, ut oppidum caperent.*  
 6. *Dux Gallorum obsides interficere constituit.*  
 1. The citizens were holding the walls, that they might cast stones.  
 2. The children of the citizens had been killed with arrows.  
 3. A strong town of Kent will be captured by the ships of the enemy. [he may flee.  
 4. The leader has ordered the hostage to be killed, lest  
 5. A firm peace was made by our consul.  
 6. The happy boy has received a most beautiful book from the master.

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\* *Notes.*—*Fugio* has no Passive Voice; and the Present-stem Tenses of the Passive of *Facio* are irregular, and will be given at page 97.

42 (A). Deponent Verbs are chiefly *Passive* in *form*, but *Active* in *meaning*.

They have also of the Active form, the Infinitive Future, the Gerund, Supines and Participles.

### DEPONENT VERBS.

**Hort-ör, hortā-rī, hortāt-ūs, I exhort.**

Indicative Mood.		
<i>Present</i>	Hort- ör	I exhort
<i>Fut. Sim.</i>	Hortā- bŏr	I shall exhort
<i>Imperf.</i>	Hortā- bār	I was exhorting
<i>Perfect</i>	Hortāt- ūs sum	I have exhorted
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	Hortāt- ūs ěrō	I shall have exhorted
<i>Pluperf.</i>	Hortāt- ūs ěram	I had exhorted
Conjunctive Mood.		
<i>Present</i>	Hort- ěr	I may exhort
<i>Imperf.</i>	Hortā- rĕr	I might exhort
<i>Perfect</i>	Hortāt- ūs sim	I may have exhorted
<i>Pluperf.</i>	Hortāt- ūs essem	I should have exhorted
Imperative Mood.		
<i>Present</i>	Hortā- rĕ	exhort thou
<i>Future</i>	Hortā- tŏr	he must exhort
Infinitive Mood.		
<i>Pres. &amp; Imperf.</i>	Hortā- rī	to exhort
<i>Perf. &amp; Pluperf.</i>	Hortāt- ūs essĕ	to have exhorted
<i>Future*</i>	Hortāt- ūrūs essĕ	to be about to exhort

\* Note — There is no Future Infinitive of the Passive form.

Gerund.		
Hort-and-um, -ī, -ō, -ō   exhorting, of exhorting, &c.		
Supines.		
Hortāt-um, to exhort   Hortāt-ū, to be exhorted		
Participles.		
<i>Present</i>	Hort-ans	exhorting
<i>Future</i>	Hortāt-ūrūs	about to exhort
<i>Perfect</i>	Hortāt-ūs	having exhorted
<i>Gerundive</i> <sup>o</sup>	Hort-and-ūs	(meet) to be exhorted

\* *Note.*—Intransitive Deponents have no Gerundive Participle.

## 42 (B). Deponent Verbs.

### 1. Learn the Principal Parts of:—

1. Cōn-ōr, -ārī, ātūs, (1) I endeavour, attempt.
2. Mīr-ōr, -ārī, -ātūs, (1) I admire, wonder at.
3. Vēr-ēōr, -ērī, -ītūs, (2) I fear.
4. Sēqū-ōr, -ī, sēcūt-ūs, (3) I follow, pursue.
5. Prōfīcisc-ōr, -ī, prōfect-ūs, (3) I set out, advance.
6. Adōr-īōr, -īrī, ādort-ūs, (4) I attack (suddenly)

2. Find their Stems, and conjugate them like the Passive Voice of their respective Conjugations, giving the English as in Hortōr.
3. Give all the 3rd Persons (1) Singular, and (2) Plural, of the Finite Verb, with the English.
4. Give all their parts which are like the Active Voice.
5. Why has *proficiscor* no Gerundive Participle?



**42 (C).** 1. Dux milites hortabitur, ut pugnent.

2. Tenera soror periculum magnum verita est.

3. Pueri equos pulcherrimos mirantur.

4. Legatus noster profectus esset.

5. Sequimini ducem vestrum, milites.

6. Cimbri iter facere conantur.

1. The lord was admiring the fruitful fields.

2. The Gauls will attack our camp.

3. The timid citizens feared, lest they might be killed.

4. The wretched hostages were endeavouring to flee.

5. The animals followed the army, lest they might be wounded.

6. Caesar orders the army to set out.

---

**42 (D).** 1. Dux proficiscitur, exercitus omnis sequitur.

2. Hostes agmen lapidibus impedire conati sunt.

3. Titus verebatur, ne copiae hostium impetum facerent.

4. Puer mare magnum mirabitur.

5. Galba equitatum misit, ut agmen Gallorum sequeretur.

6. Moenia hostium adoriuntur.

1. The workman admired the long horns of the animals.

2. The enemy would have fled, our soldiers would have pursued.

3. The citizens were fearing, lest the Gauls might attack the gates of the city.

4. Caesar will set out, that he may conquer the Cimbri.

5. The sick soldiers had endeavoured to pursue the enemy.

6. Exhort thou the sailors, that they may defend the harbour.

**Personal Pronouns.****43 (A).****First Person.**

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Egō</b> I	<b>Nōs</b>	<b>we</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Mē</b> me	<b>Nōs</b>	<b>us</b>
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Mēi</b> of me	<b>Nostr-um</b> or <b>ī</b>	<b>of us</b>
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Mihi</b> to or for me	<b>Nōbīs</b>	<b>to or for us</b>
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Mē</b> (with) me	<b>Nōbīs</b>	<b>(with) us</b>

**Second Person.**

<i>N. V.</i>	<b>Tū</b> thou, O thou	<b>Vōs</b>	<b>ye or you</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Tē</b> thee	<b>Vōs</b>	<b>you</b>
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Tūi</b> of thee	<b>Vestr-um</b> or <b>ī</b>	<b>of you</b>
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Tibi</b> to or for thee	<b>Vōbīs</b>	<b>to or for you</b>
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Tē</b> (with) thee	<b>Vōbīs</b>	<b>(with) you</b>

**Reflexive\* (Third Person).****Singular and Plural alike.**

<i>Nom.</i>	wanting.
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Sē</b> ( <b>sese</b> ), himself, herself, itself, themselves.
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Sūi</b> of himself, &c.
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Sibi</b> to or for himself, &c.
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Sē</b> ( <b>sēsē</b> ) (with) himself, &c.

**43 (B). Possessive Pronouns (like Bonus).****Mē-ūs, ā, ūm**, my, mine (Voc. Masc. Sing. **mī**).**Tū-ūs, ā, ūm**, thy, thine (no Voc.).**Sū-ūs, ā, ūm**, his, her, its, their (own) (no Voc.).

Like Niger. .

**Nostēr**, our, ours ; **Vestēr**, your, yours (see p. 26).

Decline together :—

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <b>Meus</b> frater. | 4. <b>Spes</b> omnis nostra.   |
| 2. <b>Tua</b> soror.   | 5. <b>Vestra</b> moenia firma. |
| 3. <b>Suum</b> caput.  | 6. <b>Sua</b> manus dextra.    |

*Note.*—**Se** and **Suus** always refer to the Subject of the sentence.\* The oblique Cases of **Ego** and **Tu** are used reflexively for **myself**, **thysself**, &c.

**86      EXERCISES ON THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.**

- 43 (C).** 1. Ego\* te miror, tu me terres.  
2. Vos hortabimur, pueri, ut nos audiat.  
3. Tu sororem meam laudavisti.  
4. Nos pericula maris timebamus.  
5. Mi frater, audi vocem magistri.  
6. Vos me interficere conati estis.

1. I shall praise thee, thou wilt punish me.  
2. We make war, that ye may have peace.  
3. My sisters will be very happy, thine will be very wretched.  
4. All our (men) kill themselves, lest they may be captured.  
5. The bad slave killed his (own) lord.  
6. We will lead you, ye will follow us.
- 

- 43 (D).** 1. Ego a te laudabor, tu a me punieris.  
2. Magister a nobis omnibus amatus erit.  
3. Vos me gladiis vestris vulneravistis.  
4. Ego tibi pacem dedi, tu mihi ictus dedisti.  
5. Titus ducem Gallorum manu suâ occidit.  
6. Res magnae a nobis confectae sunt.

1. The citizens were defending themselves with high walls.  
2. The standard-bearer announced the thing to me.  
3. The consul frightens the citizens with his voice.  
4. The names of our leaders are very famous.  
5. We shall be praised by you, you will be defended by us.  
6. A small victory will afford great hope to us all.
- 

\* See note, 18 (B).

**44 (A).**            **1. Hic, this (near me).**

	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.		
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Hīc</b>	<b>haec</b>	<b>hōc</b>	<b>Hī</b>	<b>hae</b>	<b>haec</b>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Hunc</b>	<b>hanc</b>	<b>hōc</b>	<b>Hōs</b>	<b>hās</b>	<b>haec</b>	
<i>Gen.</i>		<b>Hūjūs</b>		<b>Hōrum</b>	<b>hārum</b>	<b>hōrum</b>	
<i>Dat.</i>		<b>Huic</b>			<b>Hīs</b>		
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Hōc</b>	<b>hāc</b>	<b>hōc</b>		<b>Hīs</b>		

**2. Ille, that (yonder).**

<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Illē</b>	<b>illā</b>	<b>illūd</b>	<b>Illī</b>	<b>illae</b>	<b>illā</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Illum</b>	<b>illam</b>	<b>illūd</b>	<b>Illōs</b>	<b>illās</b>	<b>illā</b>
<i>Gen.</i>		<b>Illius</b>		<b>Illōrum</b>	<b>illārum</b>	<b>illōrum</b>
<i>Dat.</i>		<b>Illī</b>			<b>Illīs</b>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Illō</b>	<b>illā</b>	<b>illō</b>		<b>Illīs</b>	

**3. Is,\* he, she, it, that, they.**

<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Is</b>	<b>ēā</b>	<b>īd</b>	<b>Iī</b>	<b>ēae</b>	<b>ēā</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Eum</b>	<b>ēam</b>	<b>īd</b>	<b>Eōs</b>	<b>ēās</b>	<b>ēā</b>
<i>Gen.</i>		<b>Ejus</b>		<b>Eōrum</b>	<b>ēārum</b>	<b>ēōrum</b>
<i>Dat.</i>		<b>Eī</b>			<b>Iīs or ēīs</b>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Eō</b>	<b>ēā</b>	<b>ēō</b>		<b>Iīs or ēīs</b>	

**4. Idem, same.**

<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Idem</b>	<b>ēādem</b>	<b>īdem</b>	<b>Iidem</b>	<b>ēaedem</b>	<b>ēādem</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Eundem</b>	<b>ēandem</b>	<b>īdem</b>	<b>Eōsdem</b>	<b>ēasdem</b>	<b>ēādem</b>
<i>Gen.</i>		<b>Ejusdem</b>		<b>Eōrundem</b>	<b>ēārundem</b>	<b>ēōrun-</b>
<i>Dat.</i>		<b>Eidem</b>			<b>Iisdem or ēisdem</b>	<b>[dem</b>
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Eōdem</b>	<b>ēādem</b>	<b>ēōdem</b>		<b>Iisdem or ēisdem</b>	

**44 (B).** Learn and decline like Ille :—

**Iste**, that (near you).

**Ipse**, self, myself, thyself, &c. (Sing. Neut. Nom. Acc. **ipsum**).

Decline together :—

- |               |                       |                      |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ego ipse.  | 2. Idem ille dux.     | 3. Ista tua soror.   |
| 4. Haec dies. | 5. Illud magnum onus. | 6. Idem ingens rete. |

\* *Note.*—**Hic, iste, ille**, may all be translated by **he, she, it, they**, when used without a Noun. **Is** refers to some person or thing mentioned in the clause preceding or following—as **Titum** amo, **eum** laudabo.

88    EXERCISES ON DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

44 (C). *Note.*—Adjectives are used as Nouns, the words **man**, **thing**, &c., being understood, as **fortis**, *a (or the) brave man*, **hoc**, *this thing*.

1. Hic miles fortis est, ille\* timidus.
  2. Haec animalia illa onera portabunt.
  3. Caesar id oppidum oppugnare parabat.
  4. Senones eandem rem facere constituerunt.
  5. Isti servi fideles sunt, dominus eos laudabit.
  6. Te ipsum laudavisti, ego te puniveram.
- 
1. This river is very deep, that (one) is very broad.
  2. These great dangers will frighten Galba **himself**.
  3. The same armies conquered those cities.
  4. Those boys (yonder) are very cruel, I will punish
  5. We admire ourselves.† [them.]
  6. Caesar orders them to be killed.
- 

44 (D). 1. Nomen illius ducis clarissimum erat.

2. Portae harum urbium fractae sunt.
  3. Hi telis, illi lapidibus se defendere conantur.
  4. Sorores ejus pueri felicissimae sunt.
  5. His sagittas, illis scuta dabunt.
  6. Gallos timeo, ab iis interficiar.
- 
1. I will kill this man with this sword.
  2. Titus is a good boy, I will give that book to him.
  3. These (things) were announced to Caesar by the same hostage.
  4. He wounded himself with his own sword.
  5. We have heard the names of those brave men.
  6. Caesar appointed a day for that thing.
- 

\* Supply 'miles' and 'est' from the first clause. Avoid using the same word twice in a Latin sentence. † use *ego ipse*.

**45 (A).**      **Qui, who, which, what.**

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Qui</b>	<b>quæ</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>Qui</b>	<b>quæ</b>	<b>quæ</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Quem</b>	<b>quam</b>	<b>quod</b>	<b>Quos</b>	<b>quas</b>	<b>quæ</b>
<i>Gen.</i>		<b>Cujus</b>		<b>Quorum</b>	<b>quarum</b>	<b>quorum</b>
<i>Dat.</i>		<b>Cui</b>		<b>Quibus</b> or <b>quibus</b>		
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Quo</b>	<b>quâ</b>	<b>quô</b>	<b>Quibus</b> or <b>quibus</b>		

Interrogative.			Indefinite.		
<b>Quis</b> or <b>Qui</b> , who? what?			<b>Quis</b> or <b>Qui</b> , any, any one.		
SINGULAR.			SINGULAR.		
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Quis</b> (quīs)	<b>quid</b>	<b>Quis</b>	<b>quā</b>	<b>quid</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Quem</b> <b>quam</b>	<b>quid</b>	<b>Quem</b>	<b>quam</b>	<b>quid</b>
&c., like <b>Qui</b> .			&c., like <b>Qui</b> , but Pl. Neut. Nom. Acc. <b>quæ</b> or <b>quā</b> .		

The Interrogative and Indefinite **Qui** is used when joined to a Noun, and is declined like the Relative.

**45 (B).** *Rule 8.*—The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but takes its Case from its own clause, as

(1) Puer, **qui** magistrum amat, bonus est.

The boy, **who** loves the master, is good.

*Explanation.*—**Qui** is Masc. Sing. to agree with its Antecedent Puer, but Nom. because it is the Subject to amat.

(2) Puer, **quem** magister amat, bonus est.

The boy, **whom** the master loves, is good.

*Explanation.*—**Quem** is Masc. Sing. to agree with puer, as before, but it is Acc. because it is the Object to amat.

*Note.*—The Relative, of whatever Case, generally stands at the beginning of its clause, as in English

**45 (C).** 1. Magister, qui me docet, patiens est.

2. Puer, quem hic magister docet, felix est.

3. Illa soror, quae fratrem amat, laudabitur.

4. Illa soror, quam frater amat, laudata est.

5. Agmen, quod Caesar duxit, Gallos terruit.

6. Felices sunt illi, quos omnes\* laudant.

1. The arrows, which the Gaul holds, are very long.

2. We admire the ships, which defend our harbours.

3. The soldiers, who wounded the consul, were killed.

4. The Cimbri feared the armies, which Caesar led.

5. The marches, which Titus made, were very long.

6. He is a brave man, who conquers himself.

**45 (D).** 1. Ii cives boni sunt, qui urbem defendunt.

2. Caesar milites laudat, a quibus hostes victi sunt.

3. Servus, cui telum datum est, fidelis est.

4. Obsides, qui fugere conabantur, a Caesare occisi sunt.

5. Quis vestrum Gallos timet?

6. Quis eum mirabitur, qui se ipsum laudat?

1. The cavalry, which Titus sent, frightened the forces of the Cimbri.

2. The leaders, to whom Caesar gave the hostages, were slain.

3. The soldiers, whose leaders are brave, will conquer.

4. The wars, which Caesar waged, were immense.

5. Who of us will fear the dangers, by which we are surrounded?

6. Whose† is this book? Mine.

\* See Note, 44 (C).

† say, of whom?

46 (A). (Genitive Singular -ius, Dative -i). No Vocative.

Unūs, one, alone.				Aliūs, another, other, some.			
SINGULAR.				SINGULAR.			
Nom.	Un-ūs	-ā	-um	Ali-ūs	-ā	-ūd	
Acc.	Un-um	-am	-um	Ali-um	-am	-ud	
Gen.	Un-iūs*			Ali-iūs			
Dat.	Un-i			Ali-i			
Abl.	Un-ō	-ā	-ō	Ali-ō	-ā	-ō	
Plural† like Bonus.				Plural like Bonus.			

Utēr, which (of the two) ?				Altēr, the one, the other, the second.			
SINGULAR.				SINGULAR.			
Nom.	Utēr	utr-ā	utr-um	Altēr	-ā	-um	
Acc.	Utr-um	-am	-um	Altēr-um	-am	-um	
Gen.	Utr-iūs			Altēr-iūs			
Dat.	Utr-i			Altēr-i			
Abl.	Utr-ō	-ā	ō	Altēr-ō	-ā	-o	
Plural like Niger.				Plural like Tener.			

Dūō, two.				Trēs, three.			
Nom.	Dū-ō	-ae	-ō	Trēs	triā		
Acc.	Dū-ōs or ō	-ās	-ō	Trēs	triā		
Gen.	Dū-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum	Trium			
Dat.	Dū-ōbūs	-ābūs	-ōbūs	Tribūs			
Abl.	Dū-ōbūs	-ābūs	-ōbūs	Tribūs			

46 (B). Learn and decline like Unus :—Uillūs, any ; Nullūs, no, none ; Sōlūs, alone ; Tōtūs, the whole. Like Utēr :—Neutēr, neither ; Uterquē, † each, both. Like Duo :—Ambō, both (together).

Decline together :—

- |                   |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Haec una dies. | 3. Ambo consules. | 5. Tres pueri.        |
| 2. Una castra.    | 4. Altera manus.  | 6. Nullum aliud iter. |

\* Unus has sometimes i (short) in the Genitive.

† Only used when joined to a Plural Noun, with singular meaning.

‡ Utraque, Utrumque, &c.



**92 EXERCISES ON NUMERAL AND PRONOMINAL ADJS.**

**46 (C).** 1. Hostes totam planitiem vastaverant.

2. Uter consul vulneratus est?
3. Alii capti,\* alii occisi sunt.
4. Uter fortior est? quis fortissimus erat?
5. Nullum aliud iter erat.†
6. Magister alterum puerum laudabit, alterum puniet.

1. The Gauls had no other leaders.
2. Which gate (of the two) has been shut?
3. We admire Caesar alone.‡
4. They§ alone are wretched, who are bad.
5. Both the consuls have been slain.
6. Who has any hope of victory?

**46 (D).** 1. Ille vir est fortis, quem nulla pericula terrent.

2. Senatus utrique consuli exercitum credidit.
3. Caesar alteri gladium, alteri sagittam dat.
4. Nostri milites nullam spem victoriae habebant.
5. Utri nautarum retia dedisti? Neutri.
6. Duae urbes fortissimae ab uno duce captae sunt.

1. Three great wars were waged by the same leader.
2. The whole town is surrounded by a double wall.
3. With which hand was|| the sailor holding the rope?  
With both.¶
4. The standard-bearer holds the standard with one hand, he defends himself with the other.
5. There were two roads, of which one was long, the other rough.
6. The consul will praise those alone, who are good citizens.

\* Supply sunt.

† there was.

‡ unus.

§ is.

|| 'was holding' is the Imperfect of Teneo.

¶ supply, hands.

47 (A). 1. Prepositions which take the Accusative.

<b>Ad</b> , to	<b>Intrā</b> , within
<b>Antē</b> , before	<b>Pēr</b> , through
<b>Circum</b> , around	<b>Post</b> , after, behind
<b>Contrā</b> , against, opposite to	<b>Proptēr</b> , on account of
<b>Extrā</b> , outside	<b>Trans</b> , across.
<b>Intēr</b> , between, among	

2. Prepositions which take the Ablative.

<b>A, āb</b> , by, from	<b>Ex, ē</b> , out of, from
<b>Cum</b> , with, together with	<b>Prō</b> , before, for, instead of
<b>Dē</b> , from, concerning	<b>Sīnē</b> , without

3. Prepositions which take the Accusative or Abl.

<b>In</b> , into, against (Acc.), in, upon, among (Abl.)
<b>Sūb</b> , under, up to (Acc.), beneath (Abl.)

*Note.*—In and Sub take the Accusative in answer to the question **Whither?** and the Ablative in answer to the question **Where?**

47 (B). Learn and decline (see 11 B) :—

<b>Arm-ā, ōrum</b> ( <i>n.P.</i> ), arms	<b>Lēgī-o, ōnīs</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), a legion
<b>Britann-ī, ōrum</b> ( <i>m.P.</i> ), Britons	<b>Mult-ūs, ā, uin</b> , much, many
<b>Britannī-ā, ae</b> ( <i>f.S.</i> ), Britain	<b>Pars, part-īs</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), a part
<b>Cassivēlaun-ūs -ī</b> , ( <i>m.S.</i> ), Cassivelaunus	<b>Proeli-um, ī</b> ( <i>n.</i> ), an en- gagement
<b>Fīn-ēs, iūm</b> ( <i>m.P.</i> ), borders	<b>Rōmān-ūs, ā, um</b> , Roman
<b>Foss-ā, ae</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), a ditch	<b>Rex, rēg-īs</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a king
<b>Galli-ā, ae</b> ( <i>f.S.</i> ), Gaul	<b>Vall-um, ī</b> ( <i>n.</i> ), a mound (set with palisades)

*Note.*—Prepositions usually stand **before** the words they govern. But a Genitive may stand **between** a Preposition and its Noun, as **de Caesaris adventu**, *concerning the approach of Caesar*; or the Preposition may stand **between** an Adjective and its Noun, for the sake of emphasis, as **magno cum periculo**, *with great danger*.

47 (C) 1. Caesar equitatum omnem ante se mittit.

2. Legati ex Britannia ad Caesarem venerunt.

3. Consul tres legiones trans flumen duxerat.

4. Galli copias Romanorum post se viderunt.

5. Omnes milites pro castris pugnabant.

6. Cives prudentes arma secum\* portabunt.

1. The Britons send another lieutenant to Caesar.

2. The Senones pitched their camp under (at the foot of) the mountain. [Britain.]

3. The ships of the Romans had been broken in.

4. The citizens were throwing stones from the towers into the ditch.

5. Three soldiers were captured outside the gates.

6. Among the hostages was the sister of the king.

47 (D) 1. Hostes legatos ad Caesarem de pace miserunt. [fiscitur.]

2. Titus duabus cum legionibus in Senones pro-

3. Consul milites, quos circum se habebat, se sequi jussit.

4. Romani iter per fines Cimbrorum magno cum periculo fecerunt.

5. In eo proelio magna pars hostium occisa est.

6. Dux Romanus a senatu propter victorias ipsius laudabitur.

1. Caesar prepares to set out into (for) Britain.

2. He had determined to wage war with the Britons.

3. He led a great army through the borders of Cassivelaunus.

4. After this battle the Britons send hostages to Caesar.

5. All who were captured within the walls were slain.

6. Caesar set out from† the camp without any guard.

\* Cum is affixed to the Personal Pronouns: as *mecum*, with me; *tecum*, with thee, &c. † use *e*.

**48 (A).** Adverbs are formed from Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd Declensions by adding **ē** to the Stem, and from Adjectives of the 3rd Declension by adding **ītēr** to the Stem, as—

**pulcher, beautiful ; pulchrē, beautifully ;**  
**fortis, brave ; fort-ītēr, bravely ;**

but Stems ending in **nt** add only **ēr**, as  
**prudens, prudent ; prudent-ēr, prudently.**

The Comparatives and Superlatives of Adverbs are formed from those of Adjectives by changing—

Comp. **īōr** to **īūs**, and Sup. **ūs** to **ē**.

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
Adj. fort- <b>īs</b>	fort- <b>īōr</b>	fortissim- <b>ūs</b> .
Adv. fort- <b>ītēr</b> <i>bravely</i>	fort- <b>īūs</b> <i>more or too bravely</i>	fortissim- <b>ē</b> . <i>most or very bravely</i>

Form Adverbs from the Adjectives in 17 (B) (omitting **Ingens**), and compare them.

Learn the following:—**nōn**, not ; **jam**, now, already ;  
**sempēr**, always ; **nunquam**, never ; **unquam**, ever.

**48 (B).** Conjunctions are of **two kinds**—

1. **Co-ordinative**, which join like Cases, Moods, and Tenses, as **ēt**, and ; **quē** (at the end of a word), and ; **sēd**, but ; **quam**, than.

2. **Sub-ordinative**, which affect Mood, as **ūt**, that ; **nē**, lest ; **quum**, when ; **sī**, if ; **nīsi**, unless, which commonly govern the Subjunctive. The last three give to the Subjunctive the English of the Indicative, as **quum audivisset**, *when he had heard*.

*Rule for the Sequence of Tenses.*—Primary Tenses follow Primary, Historic follow Historic—see 18 (B).

90 EXERCISES ON ADVERBS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

48 (C). *Rule 9.*—Two or more Singular Nominatives take a Plural Verb.

1. Caesar bellum feliciter\* gessit.
  2. Galba et Titus acriter† pugnauerunt.
  3. Ex vallo turribusque tela jaciebant.
  4. Si acrius pugnavissent, victi non essent.
  5. Hostes jam velocissime fugiebant.
  6. Romani obsides accipient, non dabunt.‡
1. Our (men) quickly took (up) arms. [enemy.
  2. The legion made an attack too eagerly§ upon the
  3. All fought most eagerly and most bravely.
  4. The consul will fortify the camp with a mound  
and || a ditch. [for¶ Britain.
  5. When Caesar had conquered the Gauls, he set out
  6. Unless you come more quickly, I will punish you.

- 48 (D). 1. Caesar milites hortabitur, ut fortiter pugnent.
2. Miles fortis periculo belli non gravissime terrebitur.
  3. Si obsides a Cimbris Caesari dentur, cum iis pacem faciet.
  4. Hostes, qui acrius sequuntur, a nostris interficiuntur.
  5. Caesar et Titus a senatu Romano laudati sunt.
  6. Nisi Romani fortissime pugnavissent, Britannos nunquam vicissent.
1. The consul orders the gates to be shut, lest the Gauls may attempt to take the city.
  2. The Britons would have conquered the Roman legions, if they had had a better leader.
  3. Unless the standard-bearer had defended himself, he would have been captured.
  4. When the Britons saw the ships of the Romans, they fled very quickly. [town.
  5. When the enemy had fled, the legions captured the
  6. No Roman leader ever waged wars more successfully than Caesar.

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\* Say successfully.    † sharply.    ‡ supply obsides.    § say sharply,  
|| use qua.    ¶ into.

**49 (A).** Anomalous Verbs are irregular in some of the Tense-endings of the Present-stem forms.

- |           |       |              |       |                           |
|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------------------|
| 1. Possum | possē | pōtūi        | —     | I am able, can            |
| 2. Vōlo   | vellē | vōlūi        | —     | I am willing, wish        |
| 3. Nōlo   | nollē | nōlūi        | —     | I am unwilling            |
| 4. Mālo   | mallē | mālūi        | —     | I am more willing, prefer |
| 5. Fērō   | ferrē | tūli         | lātum | I bear, endure            |
| 6. Fīō    | fīērī | (factūs sum) | —     | I am made or done, become |
| 7. Eō     | irē   | ivī (or īi)  | ītum  | I go                      |

**49 (B).** **Indicative Mood.**

Present Tense.					
1. Possum*	pōtēs	pōtest	possūmus	pōtestis	pōssunt
2. Vōlo	vīs	vult	vōlūmus	vultis	vōlunt
3. Nōlo	nonvīs	nonvult	nōlūmus	nonvultis	nōlunt
4. Mālo	māvīs	māvult	mālūmus	māvultis	mālunt
5. Fērō	fers	fert	fērīmus	fertis	fērunt
6. Fīō	fīs	fīt	—	—	fīunt
7. Eō	is	īt	īmūs	ītis	ēunt

  

Future Simple Tense.					
1. Pōt-ērō	2. Vōl-	am	7. I-bō		
ērīs	3. Nōl-	ēs	bīs		
ērīt	4. Māl-	ēt	bīt		
ērīmūs	5. Fēr-	ēmūs	bīmūs		
ērītīs	6. Fī-	ētīs	bītīs		
ērunt		ent	bunt		

  

Imperfect Tense.					
1. Pōt-eram	2. Vōlē-	bam	7. I-bam		
ērās	3. Nōlē-	bās	bās		
ērāt	4. Mālē-	bāt	bāt		
ērāmūs	5. Fērē-	bāmūs	bāmūs		
ērātīs	6. Fīē-	bātīs	bātīs		
ērant		bant	bant		

The Perfect-stem Tenses are formed regularly.

Fio makes the Perfect-stem Tenses, Factus sum, etc., like the Passive Voice of Facio.

Conjugate like Eo:—Ex-ēo, I go out; Rēd-ēo, I return; Trans-ēo, I cross over.

\* Like sum.

98 EXERCISES ON ANOMALOUS VERBS—INDICATIVE.

49 (C). 1. Britanni obsides dare volunt.

2. Romani capi nolebant, interfici ma'ebant.

3. Galli e finibus suis exhibunt.

4. Proelium fit in ea planitie. [poterant.

5. Omnes naves in eundem portum venire non

6. Vir fortis omnia mala\* patienter fert.

1. Ye will conquer, if ye wish.†

2. The master is unwilling to punish innocent boys.

3. The fierce Gauls will not be able to take the firm citadel.

4. A brave soldier prefers to fight (rather) than to flee.

5. Caesar will cross over into Britain with an immense army.

6. After this battle the legions returned into the camp.

49 (D). 1. Si pacem habere vis, bellum para.

2. Malus est ille, qui se vincere nonvult.

3. Propter flumen Galli iter facere non potuerant.

4. Hostes impetum curruum nostrorum non tulerunt.

5. Galli flumen jam transibant, quum Caesar eos adortus est.

6. Britanni servi ‡ nunquam fient.

1. Caesar conquered others, he was not able to conquer himself.

2. The citizens preferred to defend themselves (rather) than to give hostages. [burdens.

3. A bad slave will be unwilling to carry very light

4. On account of many and great victories Caesar was made consul.

5. These soldiers, who wished to be praised, have fought bravely.

6. When the lieutenant will have finished his journey he will quickly return.

\* See Note, p. 88.

† Indicative.

‡ Rule 4, p. 39.

## 50 (A). Conjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.				Imperfect Tense.	
1. Poss-	im	5. Fër-	am	1. Poss-	em
2. Vël-	is		ās	2. Vell-	ēs
	īt	6. Fī-	āt	3. Noll-	ēt
3. Nöl	īmūs		āmūs	4. Mall-	ēmūs
	ītīs	7. E-	ātīs	5. Ferr-	ētīs
4. Māl	int		ant	6. Fïēr-	
				7. Ir-	ent

The Perfect-stem Tenses are formed regularly.

## Imperative Mood.

Present.		Future.	
3. Nöl-ī*	nöl-ītē	Nöl-ītō nöl-ītō	nöl-ītōtē nöl-untō
5. Fër	fer-tē	Fer-tō fer-tō	fër-tōtē fër-untō
6. Fī	fī-tē		
7. I	ī-tē	I-tō ī-tō	ī-tōtē ē-untō

## 50 (B). Infinitive Mood.

## Participles.

Present.		Future.		Present.		Future.	
1. Possē	pōtū-issē	_____		_____	_____	_____	
2. Vellē	völū-issē	_____		Völ-ens	_____	_____	
3. Nollē	nölū-issē	_____		Nöl-ens	_____	_____	
4. Mallē	mālū-issē	_____		Māl-ens	_____	_____	
5. Ferrē	tül-issē	lāt-ürūs essē		Fër-ens	_____	lāt-ürūs	
6. Fïērī	factūs essē	factum īrī		_____	_____	_____	
7. I-rē	iv-issē	īt-ürūs essē		I-ens (ēunt-)	_____	īt-ürūs	

Fio has Part. Perf. Factūs ; Gerundive, Fāciendūs.

## Gerunds.

## Supines.

2. Völ-end-	um	_____	
3. Nöl-end-	ī	_____	
4. Māl-end-		_____	
5. Fër-end-	ō	5. Lāt-um	lāt-ū
7. E-und-	ō	7. It-um	īt-ū

8. The Passive of Fero is irregular in the following parts :—  
*Ind. Pres.*, Fërör, ferrīs, fertür, fërīmür, fërīmīnī, fëruntür.  
*Conj. Imper.*, Fërr-ër, ferr-ërīs, &c.  
*Imper. Pres.*, Ferrē, fërīmīnī. *Fut.*, fertör, fertör, fëruntör.  
*Inf.*, Ferrī.

\* Be thou unwilling, do not.



100 EXERCISES ON THE MOODS OF THE ANOM. VERBS.

50 (C). 1. Si bonus esse velis, bonos ama.

2. Titus sine praesidio proficisci noluisset.

3. Pontem custodiemus, ne hostes fugere possint.

4. Fortius pugnāvissent, si vincere voluissent.

5. Dux multa bella geret, ut consul fiat.\*

6. Galli e finibus suis exire volebant.

1. Caesar was killed, that Rome might become free.\*

2. The Gauls feared, lest the Romans should cross the river.

3. Give ye hostages, if ye are unwilling (subj.) to be killed.

4. The gates must be shut, lest the hostage may go out.

5. The famous leader was unwilling to be made consul.

6. Bear ye your burdens more patiently.

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50 (D). 1. Nisi Romani fortissime pugnāvissent, Britannos vincere non potuissent.

2. Britanni impetum equitatus nostri ferre non potuerunt.

3. Quum Britanni se defendere non poterant, legatos ad Caesarem miserunt.

4. Si ad te venire vellem, propter flumen non possem.

5. Noli fugere, si a duce laudari velis.

6. Si exire malis, tecum ibo.

1. They would have gone out from their borders, if Caesar had been willing.

2. The consul was exhorting the soldiers, that they might bear all dangers patiently.

3. Unless Caesar had crossed the river, he would not have been able to conquer Cassivelaunus.

4. When the Britons had fled, Caesar returned to the camp.

5. If the citizens had been unwilling to take arms, they would have been killed.

6. I should prefer to give wounds, (rather) than to receive (them).

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\* See Rule 4. p. 39.

**51 (A). First Declension.**

*Filiā, a daughter*, and some others, have the *Dat.* and *Abl. Pl.* in *-ābūs*, to distinguish them from Masculine Nouns of the Second Declension, as *filiābūs*.

**Second Declension.**

*Filiūs, a son, gēnīūs, a familiar spirit*, and Proper Names in *-iūs*, contract *iē* into *ī* in the *Voc.*, as *Filī, O son*. The Genitive *īi* is often contracted into *ī*.

*Dēūs, a god*, has *Voc. Dēūs, Pl. Nom. Dēī* or *Dī, Gen. Dēōrum* or *Dēum, Dat. and Abl. Dēīs* or *Dīs*.

**Third Declension.**

*Nāvīs, turris*, and some others have *Acc. -em* or *-im, Abl. -ē* or *-ī*; *Ignis* has *Abl. -ē* or *-ī*.

*Vīs (f. force, Pl. strength, Acc. vim, Abl. vī, Pl. vīr-es, -iūm, -iūs)*, has no *Gen.* or *Dat. Sing.*

*Prēc -em (f. a prayer, Dat. prēc -ī, Abl. prēc -ē, Plur. prēc -ēs, -um, -iūs)* has no *Nom.* or *Gen. Sing.*

*Op-em (f. help, Pl. riches, Gen. ōp -īs, Abl. ōp -ē, Pl. ōp -ēs, -um, -iūs)* has no *Nom.* or *Dat. Sing.*

**Fourth Declension.**

*Portus* and some others have *-iūs* or *-iūs* in the *Dat.* and *Abl. Plur.*

*Dōmūs (f. a house)* has *Sing. Dat. -iūs* or *-ō, Abl. -ō. Plur. Acc. -iūs* or *-ōs, Gen. -iūm* or *ōrum*.

**51 (B). Compound Nouns.**

<i>The Republic.</i>	<i>An oath.</i>	<i>A matron.</i>
<i>N. V. Rēs-publicā, f.</i>	<i>Jus-jūrandum, n.</i>	<i>Māter-fāmilīas, f</i>
<i>Acc. Rem-publicam</i>	<i>Jus-jūrandum</i>	<i>Matrem-fāmilīas</i>
<i>Gen. Rēi-publicae</i>	<i>Juris-jūrandī</i>	<i>Matris-fāmilīas</i>
<i>Dat. Rēi-publicae</i>	<i>Juri-jūrandō</i>	<i>Matrī-fāmilīas</i>
<i>Abl. Rē-publicā</i>	<i>Jure-jūrandō</i>	<i>Matrē-fāmilīas, &amp;c</i>

Learn and decline :—

<i>Rhōdānus, i, m. the Rhone</i>	<i>Jūra, ae, m. the Jura</i>
<i>Rhēnus, i, m. the Rhine</i>	<i>Gāiūs, i, m. Gaius (as Filius)</i>
<i>Dēa, ae, f. a goddess (as Filia)</i>	<i>Jūliūs, i, m. Julius</i>

Decline together :—

1. Flumen Rhodanus.
2. Mons Jura.
3. Gaius, vir fortis.
4. Gaius Julius Caesar.
5. Filia et filius.
6. Alta domus.

**51 (C).** *Rule 10.*—A Substantive agrees in Case with the word to which it is in Apposition, as

*Nos milites Caesarem ducem nostrum laudamus.*  
*We soldiers praise Caesar, our leader.*

1. Rhodanus flumen longum et latum est.
  2. Galli Romam, urbem pulcherrimam, ceperunt.
  3. Moenia urbis Romae fortissima erant.
  4. Romani montem Juram transibant.
  5. Vos pueri flumen Rhenum non vidistis.
  6. Caesar exercitum Galbae, viro forti, dat
1. We Britons never will be conquered.
  2. The Gauls killed Titus, a very brave man.
  3. The wars of Caesar, the Roman leader, were great.
  4. My son, give thou this book to Titus, thy brother.
  5. The town was surrounded by the river Rhone.
  6. The fierce Cimbri were not able to conquer Gaius Julius Caesar.

**51 (D).** 1. Titus, Caesaris legatus, in proelio interfectus est.

2. Rhodanus, flumen Galliae, velocissimus est.
  3. Caesar copias Cassivelauni, ducis Britannorum, vicit.
  4. Iter erat inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum.
  5. Galba, rex potentissimus totius Galliae, fines latissimos habebat.
  6. Dominus gladium Gaio, servo fideli, dederat.
1. Titus and Galba, very famous leaders, waged many wars.
  2. The town was taken by the consul, a friend of Gaius Julius Caesar.
  3. The Cimbri were unwilling to give their children (as) hostages.
  4. The lieutenant will announce the victory to Titus, the son-in-law of my friend.
  5. The names of Caesar and Titus, Roman citizens, will always be famous.
  6. O Gaius Julius Caesar, thou conqueredst the Britons, thou wast not able to conquer thyself (tu-ipse).

**52 (A).** (1) Six Adjectives in -is form the Superlative by adding -līmūs to the Stem ; as *fācīl-is*, *fācīl-līmūs*.

*Fācīlis*, *easy*      *Sīmīlis*, *like*      *Grācīlis*, *slender*.  
*Diffīcīlis*, *difficult*    *Dissīmīlis*, *unlike*    *Hūmīlis*, *low*.

(2) Adjectives in -dīcūs, -fīcūs, -vōlūs, add  
*Comp.* -entīōr, *Sup.* -entissīmūs, to the Stem, as  
*magnīfīcūs*,\* *magnīfīcentīōr*, *magnīfīcentissīmūs*.

(3) Adjectives in -us, pure (quus excepted), are compared with *magis*, *more*; *maxime*, *most*,† as  
*dūbīūs*, *doubtful*; *māgis dūbīūs*, *maximē dūbīūs*.

**52 (B).** Learn and decline, with the English :—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Bōnūs, <i>good</i>	mēlīōr	optīmūs
Mālūs, <i>bad</i>	pējōr	peṣṣīmūs
Magnūs, <i>great</i>	mājōr ‡	maxīmūs ‡
Parvūs, <i>small</i>	mīnōr	mīnīmūs
Multūs, <i>much</i>	plūs §	plūrīmūs
Dīvēs, <i>rich</i>	dītīōr	dītissīmūs
Extērūs, <i>outside</i>	extērīōr	extrēmūs or extīmūs
Infērūs, <i>deep (below)</i>	infērīōr	infīmūs or imūs
Sūpērūs, <i>high (above)</i>	sūpērīōr	suprēmūs or summūs
Postērūs, <i>next (after)</i>	postērīōr	postrēmūs or postūmūs

Some have no Positive, as

Comparative.	Superlative.
Intērīōr, <i>inner</i>	intīmūs, <i>inmost</i>
Prīōr, <i>former</i>	prīmūs, <i>first</i>
Prōplīōr, <i>nearer</i>	proxīmūs, <i>nearest, next</i>
Ultērīōr, <i>further</i>	ultīmūs, <i>furthest, last</i>
Cītērīōr, <i>hither</i>	cītīmūs, <i>hithermost</i>

\* magnificent.      † but pīūs, *dutiful*, makes pīssīmūs.  
‡ often used for elder, eldest.    || often for younger, youngest.  
§ Sing. (Neut. only). plūr -is, I, ē; Pl. plūr -ēs, ā; -lum; ībūs

**52 (C).** *Rule 11.*—After a Comparative the Ablative answers the question, Than whom? Than what? as,

*Pax melior bello est.*

*Peace is better than war.*

1. Caesar major Tito erat.
2. Cives Romani ditissimi erant.
3. Plurimi hostium occisi sunt.
4. Hostes turrim humillimam fecerant.
5. Viri potentissimi non semper optimi sunt.
6. Minimae res maximae fiunt.

1. Who waged more wars than Caesar?
2. The Romans had very great forces in Gaul.
3. Caesar first conquered the Britons.
4. Britain is smaller than Gaul.
5. That victory was very doubtful.
6. These slaves were unwilling to bear heavier burdens.

**52 (D).** 1. Flumina Galliae majora sunt fluminibus Britanniae.

2. Caesar in Galliam citeriorem proficisci constituit.
  3. In bello priore Romani victi erant.
  4. Proximum iter in Galliam ulteriorem per montes erat.
  5. Duo maxima bella a Caesare confecta erant.
  6. Pessimi pueri meliores fieri possunt.
1. The Romans never had a greater leader than Caesar.
  2. Very great cities were taken by the Romans.
  3. A journey through the borders of the Senones was very difficult.
  4. The smaller camp was pitched beneath the mountain.
  5. The top\* of the mountain was held by Titus.
  6. The book, which I gave to thee, is very easy.

\* Say, the highest (summus) mountain.

**53 (A).** 1. Sometimes the Subject or Object consists of a clause beginning with the word *that*, as—

	Subject.		Predicate.
(a)	<i>That</i> Caesar conquered the Gauls		is certain.

	Subj. Pred.		Object.
(b)	We know	<i>that</i> Caesar conquered the Gauls.	

2. A Subject-clause or Object-clause is expressed in Latin by the Accusative and Infinitive, as

Caesarem ( <i>Acc.</i> )	vicisse ( <i>Infn.</i> )	Gallos.
<i>That Caesar</i>	<i>conquered</i> ( <i>Ind.</i> )	<i>the Gauls.</i>

*Note* (1) The word *that* is not translated into the Latin

(2) The Tense of the Infinitive in the Latin is the same as that of the Indicative in the English.

*Rule* 12.—Verbs of declaring, perceiving, knowing, thinking, and believing, often take after them an Object-clause.

**53 (B).** 1. Learn and conjugate :—

1. **Sper-o**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I hope.
2. **Dico**, -ere, dix-i, dict-um, I say, tell.
3. **Creo**, -ere, -idi, -itum, I believe, trust, entrust.
4. **Cognosco**, -ere, cognōv-i, cognit-um, I ascertain, perceive.

5. **Scio**, -ire, ivi or īi, itum, I know.

6. **Pollit̃or**, -eri, itus, *dep.* I promise (voluntarily).

2. Give all their 3rd Persons—(1) Singular, and (2) Plural, with the English.

3. Say the Infinitive (Active and Passive) of any Verbs in B 24—2/.

**53 (C).** 1. Audio Caesarem milites laudare.

2. Scimus Gallos Romam cepisse.
3. Spero nostros milites victuros esse.
4. Servus nuntiat portas fractas esse.
5. Caesar cognovit montem ab hostibus teneri.
6. Galba dicit rem esse facillimam.

1. I know that the soldiers love Caesar.
2. We have heard that the Romans conquered Britain.
3. Titus promises that he will come quickly.
4. The citizens say that the city is (being) attacked.
5. They do not believe that the town has been taken.
6. We know that good boys are happy.

**53 (D).** 1. Caesari nuntiant hostes flumen transire.

2. Quis non credit Romam a Gallis captam esse?
3. Scimus Romanos castra vallo fossaque munivisse.
4. Omnes sperant hostes victum iri.
5. Britanni polliciti sunt se Caesari obsides datu-  
(esse).\*
6. Cimbri dixerunt se obsides accipere, non dare.

1. I do not believe that Caesar quickly conquered the Britons.
2. We know that the Romans have very good leaders.
3. The lieutenant announces to Caesar that the harbour is defended with ships.
4. Titus ascertained that the town was surrounded by a broad river.
5. The consul says that the city will be fortified with ramparts.
6. Caesar heard that great forces of the enemy had been drawn up.

\* Note.—Esse is often omitted from the Inf. Fut.

**54 (A).** 1. Participles are Verbal Adjectives, and agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number, and Case.

2. In English the Participle Perfect usually stands *after* its Noun, with the sign *being* or *having been*, as

Galli	victi	fugerunt.
<i>The Gauls</i>	<i>being or having been</i>	<i>conquered fled.</i>

3. When the Participle Perfect is translated *before* its Noun, the sign *being* or *having been* is omitted, as

Caesar	sequitur	Gallos victos.
<i>Caesar</i>	<i>pursues</i>	<i>the conquered Gauls.</i>

4. Repeat all the Participles, Active and Passive, of the four Conjugations, and of the Deponent Verb *Hortor*, giving the English.

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**54 (B).** 1. Which Participles are formed with the Present (or Clipt) Stem? Which with the Supine Stem?

2. Distinguish between the Signs of the Participle Perfect of a Passive and a Deponent Verb.

3. Form the Participles of any Verbs on pp. 44, 45, and of the Deponent Verbs on p. 83, and give the English of them.

*Rule 13.*—Participles govern the same Cases as their Verbs.



- 54 (C).** 1. Titus fortissime pugnans occiditur.  
 2. Hostem fugientem sequitur.  
 3. Galli Romam, urbem munitam, ceperunt.  
 4. Signifer vulneratus fugere nolebat.  
 5. Miles obsidem telum tenentem occidit.  
 6. Dicunt servum per apertam portam fugisse.
1. We saw the slave bearing a burden.  
 2. Cassivelaunus, being conquered by Caesar, fled.  
 3. Many soldiers, having followed the army, were killed.  
 4. The Gauls, being frightened at\* our approach, took up arms.  
 5. Caesar heard that the Britons had very great forces drawn up. [the river.  
 6. The enemy, endeavouring to flee, are hindered by

- 54 (D).** 1. Dux, milites hortatus, signum pugnae dat.  
 2. Titus missus cum equitatu ad castra venit.  
 3. Cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus ad oppidum venit.  
 4. Cives, veriti ne occiderentur, fugere conabantur.  
 5. Caesari ab urbe proficiscenti victoria nuntiata est.  
 6. Hi pueri laudandi sunt, illi puniendi.
1. The soldier, being wounded by a dart, was not able to fight.  
 2. Titus having feared lest the enemy might attack the camp, sends a lieutenant to† Caesar.  
 3. The leader of the conquered Gauls killed himself.  
 4. The cruel slave wounded the head of the horse with a broken dart.  
 5. The Gauls, having attacked the army too eagerly, were killed.  
 6. Galba says that the gates are to be defended.‡

\* Say, by.

† ad.

‡ Say, meet to be defended.

- 55 (A).** 1. An independent clause, consisting of a Noun and a Participle in the Ablative Case, is used to name the Time or Occasion, *When*.

This clause is called in Latin the Ablative Absolute, and answers to the Nominative\* Absolute in English, as

Urbe captā (Abl. Abs.) cives fugerunt.  
*The city being taken (Nom. Abs.) the citizens fled.*

2. The Ablative Absolute may often be translated by other forms, as

Urbe capta, *when* the city *was* taken.

- 55 (B).** 3. When a Noun or Adjective is used instead of the Participle in the Absolute Clause, the word *being* must be placed before it in the English, as

Caesare consule.  
*Caesar being consul.*

4. Words used to enlarge the Absolute Clause commonly stand between the Noun and the Participle, as,

Urbe a Caesare captā.  
*The city having been taken by Caesar.*

*Rule 14.*—The Ablative names the Time or Occasion, *When*.

\* *i.e.*, it is without the *Sign* of the Ablative.

- 55 (C).** 1. Oppido capto, praesidium interficiunt.  
 2. Legatis missis, Britanni obsides dederunt.  
 3. Equo vulnerato, consul fugere non poterat.  
 4. Caesar, obsidibus acceptis, in Senones proficiscitur.  
 5. Duce hortante, milites acriter pugnant.  
 6. Navibus fractis, Romani in Galliam redire non poterant.

1. A signal being given, the Gauls attack the town.  
 2. The darts having been thrown, they fight with swords.  
 3. The camp being pitched, they prepare to make an attack.  
 4. The fields having been laid waste, he leads the army into the borders of Cassivelaunus.  
 5. The thing being ascertained, they determine to cross the river.  
 6. Peace being made, the lieutenants return to\* Caesar.

- 55 (D).** 1. Acie duplici instructa, ad castra venerunt.  
 2. Gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Romani iter facere non poterant.  
 3. Cognito Caesaris adventu, hostes se defendere parant.  
 4. Vastatis omnibus eorum agris, legiones in castra redibunt.  
 5. Castris ante oppidum positus, portas claudi jubet.  
 6. Duce absente, legatus pugnare timebat.

1. These things having been ascertained, Caesar orders Titus to set out with three legions.  
 2. Arms and hostages having been received, Titus will make peace with them.  
 3. The consul ordering (it), the citizens prepare to fortify the citadel.  
 4. A great part of our army being killed, the Gauls hope that they will conquer.  
 5. Two very great wars being finished, Caesar sets out for† hither Gaul.  
 6. Thou being (our) leader, O Caesar, we shall never be conquered.

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\* ad.

† Say, into

Say what Part of Speech the word is, and if

1. **A Substantive.**—Nom. and Gen. Sing.? Declension? Gender? Number? and Case? Governed by? \* Why?

2. **An Adjective.**—Nom. Sing.? Degree? † Like? Gender? Number? and Case? Agreeing with? Why?

3. **A Verb (Finite).**—Principal Parts? Conjugation? Voice? Mood? Tense? Number? and Person? To agree with its Subject? Why?

(Infinitive).—Principal Parts? Conjugation? Voice? Mood? Tense? Rule?

(Participle).—Principal Parts? What Participle? Gender? Number? and Case? Agreeing with? Why?

4. **A Pronoun.**—What kind? and if—

(a) Personal or Reflexive.—Nom. and Gen. Sing.? Gender? Number? and Case? Why?

(b) Adjective.—From? Gender? Number? and Case? Agreeing with? Why?

(c) Relative.—From? Gender? Number? Agreeing with its Antecedent? Case? Why?

5. **An Adverb.**—Degree (if any)? Qualifying?

6. **A Preposition.**—Governing?

7. **A Conjunction.**—What kind?

\* If Nominative, omit this.

† If Positive, this may be omitted.

## VOCABULARY.—LATIN WORDS.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>abl.</i>	=	ablative.	<i>n.</i>	=	neuter.
<i>acc.</i>	=	accusative.	<i>num.</i>	=	numeral.
<i>adj.</i>	=	adjective.	<i>p.</i>	=	page.
<i>adv.</i>	=	adverb.	<i>P.</i>	=	plural only.
<i>anom.</i>	=	anomalous.	<i>pers.</i>	=	pers.
<i>c.</i>	=	common gender.	<i>poss.</i>	=	possessive.
<i>comp.</i>	=	comparative.	<i>prep.</i>	=	preposition.
<i>conj.</i>	=	conjunction.	<i>pron.</i>	=	pronoun, pronominal.
<i>dem.</i>	=	demonstrative.	<i>rel.</i>	=	relative.
<i>dep.</i>	=	deponent.	<i>S.</i>	=	singular only.
<i>f.</i>	=	feminine.	<i>subs.</i>	=	substantive.
<i>interrog.</i>	=	interrogative.	<i>sup.</i>	=	superlative.
<i>m.</i>	=	masculine.	<i>v.</i>	=	verb.

1, 2, 3, 4, indicate the conjugation of a verb.

## A.

**ă, ăb, prep.** with *abl.*, by, from.  
**absens, entis, adj.**, absent.  
**accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, I** receive.  
**ăcēr, cris, cre, adj.**, sharp, eager.  
**ăcōes, ēi, f.**, an army in line of battle.  
**ăd, prep.** with *acc.*, to, for.  
**ădōrior, ortus, 4, dep.**, I attack (suddenly).  
**adventus, ūs, m. S.**, an approach.  
**aeger, gra, grum, adj.**, sick.  
**ăger, gri, m.**, a field.  
**agmēn, īnis, n.**, an army on the march.

**ălŭs, a, ud, pron. adj.**, other, another.  
**alter, tēra, tērum, pron. adj.**, the one, the other.  
**altus, a, um, adj.**, high, deep.  
**ămant, (they)** love.  
**ămăt, (he, she, it)** loves.  
**ambō, bae, bo, both (together).**  
**ămīcus, i, m.**, a friend.  
**ămo, āvi, ātum, 1, I** love.  
**ănimăl, ālis, n.**, an animal.  
**antē, prep.** with *acc.*, before.  
**ăpērio, ērii, ertum, 4, I** open, disclose.  
**arbīter, tri, m.**, a judge, umpire.  
**armă, ōrum, n. P.**, arms.  
**arx, arcis, f.**, a citadel.

**asper**, ěra, ěrum, *adj.*, rough, fierce.

**audĭo**, ĭvi, ĭtum, 4, I hear.

## B.

**bellum**, i, *n.*, war.

**bŏnus**, a, um, *adj.*, good.

**brĕvis**, e, *adj.*, short.

**Britanni**, ōrum, *m. P.*, the Britons.

**Britannĭa**, ae, *f. S.*, Britain.

## C.

**Caesar**, āris, *m. S.*, Caesar.

**Cantĭum**, i, *n. S.*, Kent.

**cāpio**, cĕpi, captum, 3, I take, capture.

**cāpūt**, ĭtis, *n.*, a head, source.

**carrus**, i, *m.*, a waggon.

**cāsa**, ae, *f.*, a cottage.

**Cassivĕlaunus**, i, *m. S.*, Cassive-launus.

**castrā**, ōrum, *n. P.*, a camp.

**cĕler**, ěris, ěre, *adj.*, swift.

**Cimbri**, ōrum, *m. P.*, the Cimbri.

**cĭngo**, nxi, nctum, 3, I surround.

**cĭrcum**, *prep.* with *acc.*, around.

**cĭtĕrior**, us, *adj.*, hither.

**cĭvis**, is, *c.*, a citizen.

**clārus**, a, um, *adj.*, bright, famous.

**claudo**, si, sum, 3, I shut, close.

**cognosco**, nŏvi, nĭtum, 3, I ascertain, perceive.

**concĭlium**, i, *n.*, a council.

**conficĭo**, fĕci, fectum, 3, I finish.

**cŏnor**, ātus, i, *dep.*, I endeavour, attempt.

**constĭtŭo**, ŭi, ŭtum, 3, I determine, appoint.

**consul**, ŭlis, *m.*, a consul.

**contrā**, *prep.* with *acc.*, against.

**cŏplae**, ārum, *f. P.*, forces.

**cornu**, ūs, *n.*, horn, wing of an army.

**corpus**, oris, *n.*, a body.

**crĕber**, bra, brum, *adj.*, frequent.

**crĕdĭt**, (he, she, it) entrusts.

**crĕdo**, didi, dĭtum, 3, I believe, trust, entrust.

**crĕdunt**, (they) entrust.

**crŭdĕlis**, e, *adj.*, cruel.

**cum**, *prep.* with *abl.*, with, together with.

**currus**, ūs, *m.*, a chariot.

**custŏdio**, ĭvi, ĭtum, 4, I guard.

## D.

**dant**, (they) give.

**dāt**, (he, she, it) gives.

**dĕ**, *prep.* with *abl.*, from, concerning.

**dĕa**, ae, *f.*, a goddess (p. 101).

**dĕfendĭt**, (he, she, it) defends.

**dĕfendo**, di, sum, 3, I defend.

**dĕfendunt**, (they) defend.

**dens**, ntis, *m.*, a tooth.

**dĕus**, i, *m.*, a god (p. 101).

**dextĕr**, tĕra, tĕrum, or tra, trum, *adj.*, right.

**dĭco**, dixi, dictum, 3, I say.

**dĭes**, ěi, *c.* in sing., *m.* in plu., a day.

**difficĭli**, e, *adj.*, difficult.

**dissimĭlis**, e, *adj.*, unlike.

**dĭvĕs**, ĭtis, *adj.*, rich.

**do**, dāre, dĕdi, dātum, 1, I give.

**dŏcent**, (they) teach.

**dŏcĕo**, cŭi, ctum, 2, I teach.

**dŏcĕt**, (he, she, it) teaches.

**dŏmĭnus**, i, *m.*, a lord.

**dŏmus**, ūs, *f.*, a house (p. 101)

**dŭblius**, a, um, *adj.*, doubtful.

**dūco**, duxi, ductum, 3, I lead,  
draw.

**dūō**, ae. *ō*, *num. adj.*, two.

**duplex**, icis, *adj.*, double.

**dūrus**, a, um, *adj.*, hard, cruel.

**dux**, dūcis, *c.*, a leader.

## E.

**ē**, *prep.* (see *ex*).

**ēgo**, mēi, *pers. pron.*, I (p. 85).

**ēo**, ire, ivi or īi, itum, *anom.*

*v.* I go (p. 97).

**ēquitātus**, ūs, *m. S.*, cavalry.

**ēquus**, i, *m.*, a horse.

**ēt**, *conj.*, and.

**ex**, or **ē**, *prep.* with *abl.*, out  
of, from.

**exēo**, ire, ivi (or īi), itum,  
*anom. v.* I go out (p. 97).

**exerētus**, ūs, *m.*, an army.

**extērus**, a, um, *adj.*, outward.

**extrā**, *prep.* with *acc.*, outside.

## F.

**fāber**, bri, *m.*, workman.

**fācilis**, e, *adj.*, easy.

**fācio**, fēci, factum, 3, I make, do.

**fācit**, (he, she, it) makes.

**fāciunt**, (they) make.

**fēlix**, icis, *adj.*, happy, suc-  
cessful.

**fērax**, ācis, *adj.*, fruitful.

**fēro**, ferre, tūli, lātum, *anom.*

*v.* I bear, endure (p. 97).

**fērox**, ōcis, *adj.*, fierce.

**fīdēlis**, e, *adj.*, faithful.

**fīdes**, ēi, *f. S.*, faith.

**fīlia**, ae, *f.*, a daughter (p.  
101).

**fīlius**, i, *m.*, a son (p. 101).

**fīnes**, ium, *m. P.*, borders.

**fīnio**, ivi, itum, 4, I finish,  
end.

**fīo**, fīeri, factus, *anom. v.*, I  
become, am made, or done.

**fīrmus**, a, um, *adj.*, firm,  
strong.

**fīumen**, īnis, *n.*, a river.

**fortior**, us, *adj.*, stronger.

**fortis**, e, *adj.*, strong, brave.

**fossa**, ae, *f.*, a ditch, trench.

**frangīt**, (he, she, it) breaks.

**frango**, frēgi, fractum, 3, I  
break.

**frangunt**, (they) break.

**frāter**, tris, *m.*, a brother.

**fūgio**, fūgi, fūgitum, 3, I flee,  
fly.

**fūnis** is, *m.*, a rope.

## G.

**Gaius**, i, *m. S.*, Gaius.

**Galba**, ae, *m. S.*, Galba.

**Gallia**, ae, *f. S.*, Gaul (France).

**Gallus**, i, *m.*, a Gaul.

**gēner**, ēri, *m.*, a son-in-law.

**gēnu**, ūs, *n.*, the knee.

**gēro**, gessi, gestum, 3, I carry  
on, wage.

**glādīus**, i, *m.*, a sword.

**grācilis**, e, *adj.*, slender.

**grādus**, ūs, *m.*, a step.

**grāvior**, us, *adj.*, heavier.

**grāvis**, e, *adj.*, heavy, severe.

## H.

**hābent**, (they) have.

**hābēo**, ūi, itum, 2, I have.

**hābēt**, (he, she, it) has.

**hīc**, haec, hōc, *dem. pron.*,  
this.

**hortor**, ātus, 1, *dep.*, I exhort

**hostis** is, *c.*, an enemy.

**hūmilis**, e, *adj.*, low.

## I.

- ictus**, ūs, *m.*, a blow.  
**Idem**, **ēādem**, **Idem**, *dem. pron.*, the same (p. 87).  
**ignis**, is, *m.*, fire.  
**illē**, **illā**, **illūd**, *dem. pron.*, he, she, it, that (p. 87).  
**impēdīo**, īvi, ītum, 4, I hinder.  
**impēdīt**, (he, she, it) hinders.  
**impēdiunt**, (they) hinder.  
**impētus**, ūs, *m.*, an attack.  
**in**, *prep.* with *abl.*, in, upon, among; with *acc.*, into, against.  
**inferus**, a, um, *adj.*, deep, (below).  
**ingens**, entis, *adj.*, immense.  
**innōcens**, entis, *adj.*, innocent.  
**instrūo**, xi, ctum, 3, I draw up.  
**intēr**, *prep.* with *acc.*, between, among.  
**interficiō**, fēcī, fectum, 3, I kill, slay.  
**intērior**, us, *adj. comp.*, inner.  
**intrā**, *prep.* with *acc.*, within.  
**ipsē**, a um, *pron.*, myself, thyself, etc. (p. 87).  
**is**, **ēa**, **Id**, *dem. pron.*, he, she, it, that (p. 87).  
**istē**, a, ud, *dem. pron.*, that (near you), (p. 87).  
**Itēr**, itīnēris, *n.*, a journey, march, road.

## J.

- jāciō**, jēcī, jactum, 3, I throw, cast.  
**jam**, *adv.*, now, already.  
**jūbēo**, jussi, jussum, 2, I order, command.  
**Jūlius**, i, *m. S.*, Julius.  
**Jūra**, ae, *m. S.*, the Jura, a

mountain-chain between the Rhine and the Rhone  
**jusjurandum**, jūrisjurandi, *n.*, an oath.

## L.

- lāpis**, īdis, *m*, a stone.  
**lātus**, a, um, *adj.*, broad, wide.  
**laudant**, (they) praise.  
**laudāt**, (he, she, it) praises.  
**laudo**, āvi, ātum, 1, I praise.  
**lēgātus**, i, *m.*, a lieutenant, ambassador.  
**lēgiō**, ōnis, *f.*, a legion.  
**lēvis**, e, *adj.*, light.  
**liber**, ēra, ērum, *adj.*, free.  
**liber**, bri, *m.*, a book.  
**libēri**, ōrum, *m. P.*, children.  
**longus**, a, um, *adj.*, long.

## M.

- māgister**, tri, *m.*, a master.  
**magnificus**, a, um, *adj.*, magnificent.  
**magnus**, a, um, *adj.*, great.  
**mālo**, malle, mālūi, *anom. v.*, I prefer (p. 97).  
**mālus**, a, um, *adj.*, bad.  
**mānus**, ūs, *f.*, a hand.  
**māre**, is, *n.*, the sea.  
**māterfāmilias**, mātrīsfāmilias, *f.*, a matron.  
**mēllior**, us, better, *comp.* of bonus.  
**mensa**, ae, *f.*, a table.  
**mēridies**, ēi, *m. S.*, noon.  
**mēus**, a, um, *poss. pron.*, my, mine.  
**mīles**, itis, *m.*, a soldier.  
**mīror**, ātus, 1, *dep.*, I wonder at, admire.  
**mīser**, ēra, ērum, *adj.*, wretched.  
**mitto**, mīsi, missum, 3, I send, throw.



**moenīa**, īum, *n. P.*, ramparts.  
**mōnēō**, ūi, ītum, 2, I advise.  
**mons**, ntis, *m.*, a mountain.  
**multus**, a, um, *adj.*, much, many.  
**mūnīō**, īvi, ītum, 4, I fortify.  
**mūrus**, i, *m.*, a wall.

## N.

**nauta**, ae, *m.*, a sailor.  
**nāvis**, is, *f.*, a ship.  
**nē**, *conj.*, lest, that not.  
**neuter**, tra, trum, *adj.*, neither.  
**nīger**, gra, grum, *adj.*, black.  
**nisi**, *conj.*, unless.  
**nōlo**, nōlūi, *anom. v.*, I am unwilling (p. 97).  
**nōmen**, īnis, *n.*, a name.  
**nōn**, *adv.*, not.  
**noster**, tra, trum, *poss. pron.*, our, ours.  
**nullus**, a, um, *adj.*, no, none (p. 91).  
**nunquam**, *adv.*, never.  
**nuntīo**, āvi, ātum, I, I announce.

## O.

**obses**, īdis, *c.*, a hostage.  
**occīdit**, (he, she, it) kills.  
**occīdo**, īdi, īsum, 3, I kill, slay.  
**occīdunt**, (they) kill.  
**omnis**, e, *adj.*, every, all.  
**onus**, ēris, *n.*, a burden.  
**ōpem**, is, *f.*, help (see p. 101).  
**oppīdum**, i, *n.*, a town.  
**oppugno**, āvi, ātum, I, I attack, assault.  
**ōvis**, is, *f.*, a sheep.

## P.

**pāro**, āvi, ātum, I, I prepare.  
**pars**, partis, *f.*, part.  
**parvus**, a, um, *adj.*, little, small.  
**pātīens**, entis, *adj.*, patient.

**pax**, pācis, *f. S.*, peace.  
**pēr**, *prep.* with *acc.*, through.  
**pēricūlum**, i, *n.*, danger.  
**pērniciēs**, ēi, *f. S.*, destruction.  
**pīus**, a, um, *adj.*, dutiful.  
**plānitiēs**, ēi, *f. S.*, a plain.  
**plēbes**, ēi, *f. S.*, the common people.  
**plūrimus**, a, um, *sup.* of multus.  
**plus**, *comp.* of multus (p. 103).  
**pollīceōr**, ītus, 2, *dep.*, I promise.  
**pōno**, pōsui, pōsitum, 3, I place, pitch.  
**pons**, ntis, *m.*, a bridge.  
**porta**, ae, *f.*, a gate.  
**porto**, āvi, ātum, I, I carry.  
**portus**, ūs, *m.*, a harbour.  
**possum**, pōtūi, *anom. v.*, I can, am able (p. 97).  
**post**, *prep.* with *acc.*, after, behind.  
**postērus**, a, um, *adj.*, next (after).  
**pōtens**, entis, *adj.*, powerful.  
**praebeō**, ūi, ītum, 2, I afford, supply.  
**praesidiūm**, i, *n.*, a garrison, guard.  
**prēcem**, is, *f.*, prayer (p. 101).  
**primus**, *sup.* of prior (p. 103).  
**prior**, prius, ōris, *comp. adj.*, former.  
**prō**, *prep.* with *abl.*, before, for, instead of.  
**proellūm**, i, *n.*, an engagement, battle.  
**prōficiōr**, fectus, 3, *dep.*, I set out, advance.  
**prōpior**, us, *adj.*, nearer.  
**propter**, *prep.* with *acc.*, on account of.  
**proxīmus**, *sup.* of propior.

**prūdēns**, entis, *adj.*, prudent.  
**pūer**, eri, *m.*, a boy.  
**pugna**, ae, *f.*, a battle.  
**pugno**, āvi, ātum, 1, I fight.  
**pulcher**, chra, chrum, *adj.*,  
 beautiful, fair.  
**pūnīo**, īvi, ītum, 4, I punish.

## Q.

**quam**, *conj.*, than.  
**quē**, *conj.*, and (p. 95).  
**qui**, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*,  
 who, which, what.  
**quis** (quis), quid, *interrog.*  
*pron.*, who? what?  
**quis**, qua, quid, *indef. pron.*,  
 any, any one.  
**quum**, *conj.*, when

## R.

**rēcens**, entis, *adj.*, fresh, recent.  
**rēdō**, īvi or īi, ītum, *anom. v.*,  
 I return (p. 97).  
**regnum**, i, *n.*, a kingdom.  
**rēgo**, rexi, rectum, 3, I rule.  
**rēs**, ei, *f.*, a thing, affair.  
**rēspūblica**, rēipūblicae, *f.*, the  
 Republic.  
**rētē**, is, *n.*, a net.  
**rex**, rēgis, *m.*, a king.  
**Rhēnus**, i, *m. S.*, the Rhine.  
**Rhōdānus**, i, *m. S.*, the Rhone.  
**Rōma**, ae, *f. S.*, Rome.  
**Rōmānus**, a, um, *adj.*, Roman.

## S.

**sācer**, cra, crum, *adj.*, sacred.  
**sāgitta**, ae, *f.*, an arrow.  
**scīo**, īvi, ītum 4, I know.  
**scūtum**, i, *n.*, a shield.  
**sē** (sese), sūi, *pers. pron.*, him-  
 self, etc. (p. 85).  
**sēd**, *conj.*, but.

**sempēr**, *adv.*, always.  
**sēnātus**, ūs, *m. S.*, the Senate.  
**sēnōnes**, um, *m. P.*, the Se-  
 nones. [follow.  
**sēquor**, sēcūtus, 3, *dep.*, I  
 follow.  
**servus**, i, *m.*, a slave.  
**sī**, *conj.*, if. [bearer.  
**signīfer**, eri, *m.*, a standard-  
**signum**, i, *n.*, standard, sign.  
**similis**, e, *adj.*, like.  
**sīnē**, *prep.* with *abl.*, without.  
**sōcer**, eri, *m.*, a father-in-law.  
**sōlus**, a, um, *adj.*, only, alone.  
**sōror**, ōris, *f.*, a sister.  
**spēcies**, ei, *f.*, an appearance.  
**spēro**, āvi, ātum, 1, I hope.  
**spēs**, spēi, *f.*, hope.  
**sūb**, *prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.*,  
 under, beneath, below.  
**sūpērus**, a, um, *adj.*, high,  
 (above).  
**sūus**, a, um, *poss. pron.*, his,  
 her, its, their.

## T.

**tōlum**, i, *n.*, a dart.  
**tēnent**, (they) hold.  
**tēnō**, ūi, tentum, 2, I hold.  
**tēner**, ēra, ērum, *adj.*, tender.  
**tēnēt**, (he, she, it) holds.  
**terrent**, (they) frighten.  
**terrō**, ūi, ītum, 2, I frighten.  
**terrēt**, (he, she, it) frightens.  
**timent**, (they) fear.  
**tīmō**, ūi, —, 2, I fear.  
**tīmēt**, (he, she, it) fears.  
**tīmīdus**, a, um, *adj.*, timid.  
**Titus**, i, *m. S.*, Titus.  
**tōtus**, a, um, *adj.*, the whole.  
**trans**, *prep.* with *acc.*, across.  
**transēo**, īi, ītum, *anom. v.*, I  
 cross over (p. 97).  
**trēs**, tria, *num. adj.*, three.

**tristis**, e, *adj.*, sad.

**tū**, tui, *pers. pron.*, thou (p. 85).

**turris**, is, *f.*, a tower.

**tūus**, a, um, *poss. pron.*, thy, thine.

### U.

**ullus**, a, um, *adj.*, any.

**ultērior**, us, *adj.*, latter.

**ultimus**, a, um, *adj.*, last.

**unquam**, *adv.*, ever.

**ūnus**, a, um, *num. adj.*, one, alone.

**urbs**, urbis, *f.*, the city.

**ūt**, *conj.*, in order that, that.

**ūter**, tra, trum, *pron. adj.*, which (of the two)?

**ūterquē**, trāquē, trumquē, *pron. adj.*, each.

### V.

**vallum**, i, *n.*, a mound (with palisades).

**vastant**, (they) lay-waste.

**vastāt**, (he, she, it) lays-waste.

**vasto**, āvi, ātum, *i*, I lay-waste.

**vēlox**, ōcis, *adj.*, swift.

**vēnīo**, vēni, ventum, *4*, I come.

**vērēor**, itus, *2*, *dep.*, I fear.

**vester**, tra, trum, *poss. pron.*, your, yours.

**victōria**, ae, *f.*, victory

**vīcus**, i, *m.*, a village.

**vīdent**, (they) see.

**vīdēo**, vīdi, vīsum, *2*, I see.

**vīdēt**, (he, she, it) sees.

**vīncīt**, (he, she, it) conquers.

**vinco**, vīci, victum, *3*, I conquer.

**vincunt**, (they) conquer.

**vīr**, vīri, *m.*, a man.

**vis**, *f.*, force (p. 101).

**vīta**, ae, *f.*, life.

**vōlo**, velle, vōlūi, *anom. v.*, I wish, am willing (p. 97).

**vox**, vōcis, *f. S.*, a voice.

**vulnērant**, (they) wound.

**vulnērāt**, (he, she, it) wounds.

**vulnēro**, āvi, ātum, *i*, I wound.

**vulnus**, ēris, *n.*, a wound.

## VOCABULARY—ENGLISH WORDS.

## A.

**able** (am), possum, pōtūi, *anom. v.* (p. 97).  
**absent**, absens, entis, *adj.*  
**across**, trans, *prep.* with *acc.*  
**admire**, mīror, ātus, *i, dep.*  
**advance**, prōficiscor, fectus, *3, dep.*  
**advise**, mōnēo, ūi, ĭtum, *2.*  
**affair**, rēs, ěi, *f.*  
**afford**, praebeō, ūi, ĭtum, *2.*  
**after**, post, *prep.* with *acc.*  
**against**, contrā, in, *prep.* with *acc.*  
**all**, omnis, e, *adj.*  
**alone**, sōlus, a, um; ūnus, a, um, *adj.*  
**already**, jam, *adv.*  
**always**, sempēr, *adv.*  
**ambassador**, lēgātus, *i, m.*  
**among**, intēr, in, *prep.* with *acc.*  
**and**, ět, *conj.*  
**animal**, ānimāl, ālis, *n.*  
**announce**, nuntīo, āvi, ātum, *1.*  
**another**, ālius, ā, ūd, *pron. adj.*  
**any**, ullus, a, um, *pron. adj.*  
**appearance**, spēcies, ěi, *f.*  
**appoint**, constītūo, ūi, ūtum, *3.*  
**approach**, adventus, ūs, *m. S.*  
**arms**, armā, ōrum, *n. P.*  
**army**, exercitus, ūs, *m.*

**army** (in line of battle), ācies, ěi, *f.* [ĭnis, *n.*  
**army** (on the march), agmēn,  
**around**, circum, *prep.* with *acc.*  
**arrow**, sāgitta, ae, *f.*  
**ascertain**, cognosco, nōvi, nī-  
tum, *3.*  
**assault**, oppugno, āvi, ātum, *1.*  
**attack**, impētus, ūs, *m.*  
**attack** (to), oppugno āvi,  
ātum, *1.*  
**attack** (suddenly), ādōrior, or-  
tus, *4, dep.*  
**attempt**, cōnor, ātus, *1, dep.*

## B.

**bad**, mālus, a, ūm, *adj.*  
**battle**, pugna, ae, *f.*; proe-  
lĭum, *i, n.*  
**bear**, fēro, tūli, lātum, *anom. v.*  
(p. 97).  
**beautiful**, pulcher, chra, chrum,  
*adj.*  
**become**, fio, factus, *anom. v.*  
(p. 97).  
**before**, antē, *prep.* with *acc.*;  
prō, *prep.* with *abl.*  
**behind**, post, *prep.* with *acc.*  
**believe**, crēdo, dīdi, dītum, *3.*  
**beneath**, sūb, *prep.* with *acc.*  
and *abl.*

**better**, *mélior*, *us*, *adj.*  
**between**, *intēr*, *prep.* with *acc.*  
**black**, *nīger*, *gra*, *grum*, *adj.*  
**blow**, *ictus*, *ūs*, *m.*  
**body**, *corpus*, *ōris*, *n.*  
**book**, *līber*, *bri*, *m.*  
**borders**, *fines*, *īum*, *m. P.*  
**both**, *ūterquē*, *ambō* (p. 91).  
**boy**, *pūer*, *ēri*, *m.*  
**brave**, *fortis*, *e*, *adj.*  
**break** (they), *frangunt*.  
**break** (to), *frango*, *frēgi*, *frac-*  
*tum*, *3.*  
**breaks** (he), *frangīt*.  
**bridge**, *pons*, *tis*, *m.*  
**Britain**, *Britannīa*, *ae*, *f. S.*  
**Britons**, *Britanni*, *ōrum*, *m. P.*  
**broad**, *lātus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*  
**brother**, *frāter*, *tris*, *m.*  
**burden**, *ōnus*, *ēris*, *n.*  
**but**, *sēd*, *conj.*  
**by**, *ā*, *āb*, *prep.* with *abl.*

## C.

**Caesar**, *Caesar*, *āris*, *m. S.*  
**camp**, *castrā*, *ōrum*, *n. P.*  
**can**, *possum*, *pōtūi*, *anom. v.*  
*(p. 97).*  
**capture**, *cāpio*, *cēpi*, *captum*, *3.*  
**carry**, *porto*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *1.*  
**carry on** (war), *gēro*, *gessi*,  
*gestum*, *3.* [*i. m. S.*  
**Cassivelaunus**, *Cassivēlaunus*,  
*cast*, *jācio*, *jēci*, *jactum*, *3.*  
**cavalry**, *ēquitātus*, *ūs*, *m. S.*  
**chariot**, *currus*, *ūs*, *m.*  
**children**, *libēri*, *ōrum*, *m. P.*  
**Cimbri**, *Cimbri*, *ōrum*, *m. P.*  
**citadel**, *arx*, *arcis*, *f.*  
**citizen**, *civis*, *is*, *c.*  
**city**, *urbs*, *urbis*, *f.*  
**close**, *claudio*, *si*, *sum*, *3.*  
**come**, *vēnio*, *vēni*, *ventum*, *4.*

**command**, *jūbeo*, *jussi*, *jussum*,  
*2.*  
**common people**, *plēbes*, *ēi*, *f. S.*  
**concerning**, *dē*, *prep.* with *abl.*  
**conquer** (they), *vincunt*.  
**conquer** (to), *vinco*, *vīci*, *vic-*  
*tum*, *3.*  
**conquers**, *vincīt*.  
**consul**, *consūl*, *ūlis*, *m.*  
**cottage**, *cāsa*, *ae*, *f.*  
**council**, *concīlium*, *i*, *n.*  
**cross over**, *transēo*, *īi*, *ītum*  
*(p. 97).*  
**cruel**, *crūdēlis*, *e*; *dūrus*, *a*, *um*,  
*adj.*

## D.

**danger**, *pēricūlum*, *i*, *n.*  
**dart**, *tēlum*, *i*, *n.*  
**daughter**, *filīa*, *ae*, *f.* (p. 101).  
**day**, *dies*, *ēi*, *c.* in *Sing.*, *m.* in  
*Plu.*  
**deep**, *altus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*  
**defend** (they), *dēfendunt*.  
**defend** (to), *dēfendo*, *di*, *sum*, *3.*  
**defends** (he), *dēfendīt*.  
**destruction**, *pernīciēs*, *ēi*, *f. S.*  
**determine**, *constitūo*, *ūi*, *ūtum*,  
*3.*  
**difficult**, *difficilis*, *e*, *adj.*  
**disclose**, *āpērio*, *ērui*, *ertum*, *4.*  
**ditch**, *fossa*, *ae*, *f.*  
**do**, *fācio*, *fēci*, *factum*, *3.*  
**done** (to be), *fīo*, *factus*, *anom.*  
*v.* (p. 97).  
**double**, *duplex*, *icis*, *adj.*  
**doubtful**, *dūbīus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*  
**draw**, *dūco*, *duxi*, *ductum*, *3.*  
**draw up**, *instrūo*, *xi*, *ctum*, *3.*

## E.

**each**, *ūterquē* (p. 91).  
**eager**, *ācer*, *cris*, *cre*, *adj.*  
**easy**, *fācilis*, *e*, *adj.*

**end**, finio, īvi, itum, 4.  
**endeavour**, cōnor, ātus, 1, *dep.*  
**endure**, fēro, tūli, lātum, *anom.*  
*v.* (p. 97).  
**enemy**, hostis, is, *c.*  
**engagement**, proelium, i, *n.*  
**entrust** (they), crēdunt.  
**entrust** (to), crēdo, dīdi,  
 dītum, 3.  
**entrusts**, crēdit.  
**ever**, unquam, *adv.*  
**every**, omnis, *e, adj.*  
**exhort**, hortor, ātus, 1, *dep.*

## F.

**fair**, pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj.*  
**faith**, fides, ēi, *f. S.*  
**faithful**, fidēlis, *e, adj.*  
**famous**, clārus, a, um, *adj.*  
**father-in-law**, sōcer, ēri, *m.*  
**fear** (they), timent.  
**fear** (to), tīmēo, ūi, —, 2 ;  
 vēreor, itus, 2, *dep.*  
**fears** (he), tīmet.  
**field**, āger, gri, *m.*  
**fierce**, aspēr, ēra, ērum ; fērox,  
 ōcis, *adj.*  
**fight**, pugno, āvi, ātum, 1.  
**finish**, finio, īvi, itum, 4 ; con-  
 ficio, fēci, fectum, 3.  
**fire**, ignis, is, *m.*  
**firm**, firmus, a, um, *adj.*  
**flee**, { fūgō, fūgi, fūgitum, 3.  
**fly**, {  
**follow**, sēquor, sēcūtus, 3.  
**for**, prō, *prep.* with *abl.*  
**force**, vis, *f.* (p. 101).  
**forces**, cōpiae, ārum, *f. P.*  
**former**, priōr, us, *adj.*  
**fortify**, mūnio, īvi, itum, 4.  
**free**, liber, ēra, ērum, *adj.*  
**frequent**, crēber, bra, brum, *adj.*  
**friend**, āmicus, i, *m.*

**frighten** (they), terrent.  
**frighten** (to), terrēo, ūi, itum, 2.  
**frightens** (he), terret.  
**from**, ā (āb), dē, ē (ex), *prep.*  
 with *abl.*  
**fruitful**, fērax, ācis, *adj.*  
**further**, ultērior, us, *adj.*

## G.

**Gaius**, Gaius, i, *m. S.*  
**Galba**, ae, *m. S.*  
**garrison**, praesidium, i, *n.*  
**gate**, porta, ae, *f.*  
**Gaul**, Gallia, ae, *f. S.*  
**Gaul**, (a), Gallus, i, *m.*  
**give** (they), dant.  
**give** (to), do, dēdi, dātum, 1.  
**gives** (he), dāt.  
**go**, ēo, īvi (or īi), itum, *anom.*  
*v.* (p. 97).  
**go out**, exēo, īvi, (or īi), itum,  
*anom. v.* (p. 97).  
**god**, dēus, i, *m.* (p. 101).  
**goddess**, dēa, ae, *f.* (p. 101).  
**good**, bōnus, a, um, *adj.*  
**great**, magnus, a, um, *adj.*  
**guard** (subs.), praesidium, i, *n.*  
**guard** (to), custōdio, īvi, itum,  
 4.

## H.

**hand**, mānus, ūs, *f.*  
**happy**, fēlix, icis, *adj.*  
**harbour**, portus, ūs, *m.*  
**hard**, dūrus, a, um, *adj.*  
**has** (he), hābēt.  
**have** (they), hābent.  
**have** (to), hābēo, ūi, itum, 2.  
**head**, cāput, itis, *n.*  
**heavier**, grāvior, us, *adj.*  
**heavy**, grāvis, e, *adj.*  
**he**, is, ēa, id, *dem. pron.* (p. 87)  
**hear**, audīo, īvi, itum, 4.  
**help**, opem, is, *f.* (p. 101).

her, *sūus, a, um, poss. pron.*  
 herself, *sē (sese), sūi (p. 85).*  
 high, *altus, a, um, adj.*  
 himself, *sē (sese) sūi (p. 85).*  
 hinder (they), *impēdiunt.*  
 hinder (to), *impēdiō, īvi, itum,*

4.

hinders (he), *impēdit.*  
 hither, *citērior, us, adj.*  
 his, *sūus, a, um, poss. pron.*  
 hold (they), *tēnent.*  
 hold (to), *tēneo, tēnui, tentum,*

4.

holds (he), *tēnēt.*  
 hope, *spēs, ēi, f. subs*  
 hope (to), *spēro, āvi, ātum, i.*  
 horn, *cornū, ūs, n.*  
 horse, *ēquus, i, m.*  
 hostage, *obses, idis, c.*  
 house, *dōmus, ūs, f. (p. 101).*

I.

I, *ēgo, mēi, pers. pron. (p. 85).*  
 if, *sī, conj.*  
 immense, *ingens, entis, adj.*  
 in, *in, prep. with acc.*  
 inner, *intērior, us, adj.*  
 innocent, *innōcens, entis, adj.*  
 instead of, *prō, prep. with abl.*  
 into, *in, prep. with acc.*  
 it, *is, ēa, id, dem. pron. (p. 87).*  
 its, *sūus, a, um, pron. (p. 85).*  
 itself, *sē (sese), sūi, pron. (p. 87).*

J.

journey, *īter, ītinēris, n.*  
 judge, *arbīter, tri, m.*  
 Julius, *Jūlius, i, m. S.*  
 Jura, *Jūra, ae, m. S.*

K.

Kent, *Cantium, i, n. S.*  
 kill (they), *occidunt.*

kill (to), *occido, idi, isum, 3;*  
*interficiō, feci, fectum, 3.*  
 kills (he), *occidit.*  
 king, *rex, rēgi, m.*  
 kingdom, *regnum, i, n.*  
 knee, *gēnu, ūs, n.*  
 know, *scio, īvi, itum, 4.*

L.

lay-waste (they), *vastant.*  
 lay-waste (to), *vasto, āvi, ātum, i.*  
 lays-waste (he), *vastāt.*  
 lead, *dūco, duxi, ductum, 3.*  
 leader, *dux, dūcis, c.*  
 legion, *lēgiō, onis, f.*  
 lest, *nē, conj.*  
 lieutenant, *lēgātus, i, m.*  
 life, *vita, ae, f.*  
 light, *lēvis, e, adj.*  
 like, *sīmilis, e, adj.*  
 little, *parvus, ā, um, adj.*  
 long, *longus, a, um, adj.*  
 lord, *dōminus, i, m.*  
 love (they), *āmant.*  
 love (to), *āmo, āvi, ātum, i.*  
 loves (he), *āmāt.*  
 lowly, *hūmilis, e, adj.*

M.

made (am), *fio, factus, anom. v. (p. 97).*  
 magnificent, *magnificus, a, um, adj.*  
 make (they), *fāciunt.*  
 make (to), *fāciō, fēci, factum, 3.*  
 makes (he), *fācit.*  
 man, *vir, viri, m.*  
 many, *multus, a, um, adj.*  
 march, *īter, ītinēris, n.*  
 master, *māgister, tri, m.*  
 matron, *māter-fāmilias, mātris-fāmilias, f.*

**mine**, mēus, a, um, *poss. pron.*  
**mound**, vallum, i, *n.*  
**mountain**, mons, montis, *m.*  
**much**, multus, a, um, *adj.*  
**my**, mēus, a, um, *poss. pron.*  
**myself**, ēgo-ipse.

## N.

**name**, nōmen, īnis, *n.*  
**nearer**, prōpior, us, *adj.*  
**neither**, neuter, tra, trum, *pron.*  
*adj.*  
**net**, rētē, is, *n.*  
**never**, nunquam, *adv.*  
**next**, proximus, a, um, *adj.*  
**no**, nullus, a, um, *pron. adj.*  
**none**, nullus, a, um, *pron. adj.*  
**noon**, mēridiēs, ēi, *m. S.*  
**not**, nōn, *adv.*  
**now**, jām, *adv.*

## O.

**oath**, jus-jūrandum, jūris-jūrandi, *n.*  
**on account of**, propter, *prep.*  
 with *acc.*  
**one**, ūnus, a, um, *num. adj.* (p. 91).  
**one** (the), alter, ēra, ērum, *pron. adj.* (p. 91).  
**open**, āpērīo, ērui, ertum, 4.  
**opposite to**, contrā, *prep.* with *acc.*  
**order**, jūbēo, jussi, jussum, 2.  
**other**, ālius, a, ūd, *pron. adj.* (p. 91).  
**other** (the), alter, ēra, ērum, *pron. adj.* (p. 91).  
**our**, ours, noster, tra, trum, *poss. pron.*  
**out of**, ex, ē, *prep.* with *abl.*  
**outside**, extrā, *prep.* with *acc.*  
**outward**, extērus, a, um, *adj.*

## P.

**part**, pars, partis, 1.  
**patient**, pātiens, entis, *adj.*  
**peace**, pax, pācis, *f. S.*  
**people**, plēbes, ēi, *f. S.*  
**perceive**, cōgnosco, nōvi, nī-tum, 3.  
**pious**, pius, a, um, *adj.*  
**pitch**, pōno, pōsui, positum, 3.  
**place**, pōno, pōsui, positum, 3.  
**plain**, plānities, ēi, *f. S.*  
**powerful**, pōtens, entis, *adj.*  
**praise** (they), laudant.  
**praise** (to), laudo, āvi, ātum, 1.  
**praises** (he), laudāt.  
**prayer**, prēcem, is, *f.* (p. 101)  
**prefer**, mālō, ūi, *anom. v.* (p. 97).  
**prepare**, pārō, āvi, ātum, 1.  
**promise**, pollicēor, icītus, 2, *dep.*  
**prudent**, prūdēns, entis, *adj.*  
**punish**, pūnīo, īvi, itum, 4.  
**pursue**, sēquor, sēcūtus, 3, *dep.*

## Q.

**quick**, cēlēr, ēris, ēre, *adj.*

## R.

**ramparts**, moeniā, ium, *n. P.*  
**receive**, accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3.  
**recent**, rēcens, entis, *adj.*  
**republic**, rēs-publica, rēi-publicae, *f. S.*  
**return**, rēdēo, īvi, itum, *anom. v.* (p. 97).  
**Rhine**, Rhēnus, i, *m. S.*  
**Rhone**, Rhōdānus, i, *m. S.*  
**rich**, dīves, itis, *adj.*  
**riches**, ōpes, um, *f.* (p. 101).  
**right**, dexter, tra, trum, *adj.*  
**river**, flūmen, īnis, *n.*



road, iter, itineris, *n.*  
 Rome, Rōma, ae, *f. S.*  
 Roman, Rōmānus, a, um, *adj.*  
 rope, fūnis, is, *m.*  
 rough, asper, ēra, ērum, *adj.*  
 rule, rēgo, rexi, rectum, 3.

## S.

sacred, sācer, cra, crum, *adj.*  
 sad, tristis, ē, *adj.*  
 sailor, nauta, ae, *m.*  
 same, idem, ēādem, idem, *dem.*  
*pron.* (p. 87).  
 say, dico, dixi, dictum, 3.  
 sea, mārē, is, *n.*  
 see (they), vident.  
 see (to), vidēo, vīdi, vīsum, 2.  
 sees (he), vidēt.  
 self, ipsē, a, um, *pron. adj.*  
 (p. 91).  
 senate, senātus, ūs, *m. S.*  
 send, mīto, mīsi, missum, 3.  
 Senones, Sēnōnes, um, *m. P.*  
 set out, prōfīciscor, fectus, 3, *dep.*  
 severe, grāvis, e, *adj.*  
 sharp, ācer, cris, cre, *adj.*  
 she, ēā : see is (p. 87).  
 sheep, ōvis, is, *f.*  
 shield, scūtum, i, *n.*  
 ship, nāvis, is, *f.*  
 short, brēvis, ē, *adj.*  
 shut, claudo, si, sum, 3.  
 sick, aeger, grā, grum, *adj.*  
 signal, signum, i, *n.*  
 sister, sōrōr, ōris, *f.*  
 slave, servus, i, *m.*  
 slay, occīdo, īdi, isum, 3.  
 slender, grācilis, ē, *adj.*  
 small, parvūs, a, um, *adj.*  
 soldier, mīles, ītis, *m.*  
 some, āliūs, a, ūd, *pron. adj.*  
 son, filiūs, i, *m.* (p. 101).  
 son-in-law, gēner, ēri, *m.*

source, cāput, ītis, *n.*  
 standard, signum, *n.*  
 standard-bearer, signifer, ēri, *m.*  
 step, grādus, ūs, *m.*  
 stone, lāpis, īdis, *m.*  
 strength, vīs, *f.* (p. 101).  
 strong, firmus, a, um ; fortis, e.  
*adj.*

stronger, fortīor, ūs, *adj.*  
 successful, felix, *adj.*  
 supply, praebēo, ui, itum, 2.  
 surround, cingo, cīnxi, cīn-  
 tum, 3.  
 swift, cēler, ēris, ēre ; vēlox,  
 ōcis, *adj.*  
 sword, glādus, i, *m.*

## T.

table, mensa, ae, *f.*  
 take, cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3.  
 teach (they), dōcent.  
 teach (to), dōcēo, ūi, tum, 2.  
 teaches (he), dōcēt.  
 tell, dico, dixi, dictum, 3.  
 tender, tēner, a, um, *adj.*  
 than, quam, *conj.*  
 that (conj.), ūt.  
 that (pron.), illē, ā, ūd (p. 87).  
 their, sūus, a, um, *poss. pron.*  
 themselves, sē (sese), sūi, *pron.*  
 (p. 85).  
 they, īs, ēa, īd, *dem. pron.*  
 (p. 87).  
 thine, tūus, a, um, *poss. pron.*  
 thing, rēs, rēi, *f.*  
 this, hīc, haec, hōc, *dem. pron.*  
 (p. 87).  
 thou, tu, tūi, *pers. pron.* (p. 85).  
 three, trēs, triā, *num. adj.*  
 (p. 91).  
 through, pēr, *prep.* with *acc.*  
 throw, jācio, jēcī, jactum, 3 ;  
 mitto, mīsi, missum, 3.

**thy**, tūus, a, um, *poss. pron.*  
**thysself**, tu, tui, *pers. pron.*  
 (p. 85).

**timid**, timīdus, a, um, *adj.*

**Titus**, Titus, i, m. S.

**to**, ād, *prep.* with *acc.*

**tooth**, dens, dentis, m.

**tower**, turris, is, f.

**town**, oppīdum, i, n.

**trust**, crēdo, didi, dītum, 3.

**two**, dūō, dūae, dūō, *num. adj.*

(p. 91).

### U.

**umpire**, arbīter, tri, m.

**under**, sūb, *prep.* with *acc.* and  
*abl.*

**unless**, nīšī, *conj.*

**unlike**, dissīmīlis, ē, *adj.*

**unwilling**, nōlo, ūi, *anom. v.*

(p. 97).

**upon**, in, *prep.* with *acc.*

### V.

**victory**, victōria, ae, f.

**village**, vicus, i, m.

**voice**, vox, vōcis, f.

### W.

**wage**, gēro, gessi, gestum, 3.

**waggon**, carrus, i, m.

**wall**, mūrus, i, m.

**war**, bellum, i, n.

**weapon**, tēlum, i, n.

**what**, quīd (p. 89).

**when**, quum, *conj.*

**who**, { quī, quae, quōd, *rel.*

**which**, { *pron.*; quīs (quis),

quīd, *interrog. pron.*

**which** (of two), ūter, tra, trum,

*pron. adj.*

**whole**, tōtus, a, um, *adj.* (p.

91).

**wide**, lātus, ā, um, *adj.*

**willing** (am), vōlo, ūi, *anom.*

*v.* (p. 97).

**wing**, cornu, ūs, n.

**wish**, vōlo, ūi, *anom. v.* (p. 97).

**with**, cum, *prep.* with *abl.*

**within**, intrā, *prep.* with *acc.*

**without**, sīnē, *prep.* with *abl.*

**wonder at**, mīror, ātus, I, *dep.*

**workman**, fāber, bri, m.

**wound** (a), vulnus, ēris, n.

**wound** (they), vulnērāt.

**wound** (to), vulnēro, āvi, ātum,

I.

**wounds** (he), vulnērāt.

**wretched**, mīser, ēra, ērum,

*adj.*

### Y.

**your**, yours, vester, trā, trum,

*poss. pron.*

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